

ANDOVER TOWNSMAN

Memorial Hall
Nov. 90 2 copies

Andover, everywhere and always, first, last,—the manly, straight-forward, sober, patriotic, New England Town.—PHILLIPS BROOKS.

Vol. IV. No. 5.

ANDOVER, MASS., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1890.

\$2.00 PER YEAR

HORSE

CLOTHING & LAP ROBES.

Large Stock, Honest Goods, Low Prices.

Two or three dollars for a 5-A Horse Blanket will save double its cost. Your horse will eat less to keep warm and will be worth fifty dollars more.

BICKNELL BROS., - - LAWRENCE, MASS.

J. F. RICHARDS, M.D.
Residence and Office
Cor. Main St. and Punchard Avenue.
DR. ABBOTT.
Office and Residence, 43 Main Street.
OFFICE HOURS:
Till 9 A.M.; 1 to 3 P.M.; after 6 P.M.

Card.
On account of continued ill health I have disposed of my practice to Dr. M. E. Smith, to whom I can confidently recommend my friends and patrons. My accounts will be left with him, with whom settlement may be made.

C. W. SCOTT, M.D.
J. A. LEITCH, M.D.
Office Hours: till 8.30 A.M., 1 to 3 and after 7 P.M.
Barnard's Block, Andover.

DR. C. H. GILBERT,
DENTIST.
OFFICE HOURS: 8 to 12.30 A.M. 2 to 5.30 P.M.
BANK BLOCK, - ANDOVER, MASS.

EDWARD M. CURRIER, M.D., D.M.D.,
(M.D., Heidelberg; D.M.D. Harvard)
DENTIST,
Of Chickering Hall, Boston, wishes to announce that he has taken rooms in

CARTER'S BLOCK, MAIN ST.,
Andover, where he may be found every Wednesday from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Special attention to all Gold, Crown and Bridge Work. Artificial Teeth without Plates. Regulate Children's teeth. Appointments by mail. Address, except Wednesdays, at Chickering Hall, Boston.

GEORGE S. COLE,
Carpenter & Builder
Maple Avenue, Andover.
All Jobbing receives careful and prompt attention.

C. B. MASON,
Contractor & Builder,
Plans of Cottages of the latest designs. Repairing neatly done.
Shop: Seminary Hill.
RESIDENCE: ABBOTT STREET, NEAR PHILLIPS.

BRAINARD CUMMINGS,
CARPENTER & BUILDER,
LUMBER.
New Shop, cor. Park and Bartlett Sts., ANDOVER, MASS.
Residence, cor. Park Street and Punchard Ave.

T. DOBSON,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
567 Essex Street, Lawrence.
Special Reduction for the next 30 days.
Call and see us.

S. F. SNELL'S
SPECIAL
BARGAINS
FOR THIS WEEK.

GREY ASTRACHAN, SEAL PLUSH AND FUR CAPES.
THE CELEBRATED MERRITT'S CASIMERE FRILLED FLANNEL SKIRT. This skirt will not shrink in washing.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S NATURAL COLORED UNDERWEAR. Very desirable Men's Flannel Shirts at very low price.
WE HAVE A FEW MORE OF THOSE White Blankets pronounced by all an "Extra" bargain.
THE NOVEMBER PATTERN SHEET, "The Queen" has arrived, free to all.

S. F. SNELL,
318 ESSEX ST., - - LAWRENCE.

Citizens of Andover!
CALL ON US.

THE
Lawrence News Co.,
561 & 563 ESSEX STREET,
LAWRENCE, MASS.

A few steps from the Railroad Station. The very best reading matter always on hand at the LOWEST PRICES. We furnish old and second-hand books of all kinds, and pay the highest prices for them, when brought to us for sale. Call and examine our

NEW LINE OF CIGARS
The latest and best in the market.

O. P. GURDY,
561 & 563 Essex Street, Lawrence, Mass.

Wm. Forbes & Sons,
450 Essex Street, Lawrence, Mass.

SANITARY ENGINEERS
Agents for Gurney Hot Water Heater and Plumber and Victor Heaters.
Plans and Estimates furnished and all work guaranteed. Telephone 202-3.

C. J. A. MARIER,
TUNER AND REPAIRER OF
Pianos and Organs,
Teacher of Violin. Leader of Orchestra.
Marier's Music Store, 459 Essex Street, Lawrence.

PRUNES!
2 lb. Bottles French Prunes, 40c., usual price 90c.
J. E. CAMPION & CO.
The place to save money.
NEXT TO BICKNELL BROS.
Fine Watch Repairing.
MacKeown & Snell, JEWELLERS,
Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry.
459 Essex St., Lawrence, Mass.

The TOWNSMAN Free for November and December.

To all New Subscribers for 1891, we will send the Townsman Free to January 1, 1891, dating their subscriptions to Dec. 31, 1890, or 14 months for \$2.00.

SUPPORT YOUR LOCAL PAPER.

LOCAL NEWS.

Mark it in your diaries. First snow storm in the fall of 1890, Tuesday, Nov. 11.

Over a dozen members of the local lodge of Masons attended by invitation a meeting of Tuscan Lodge at Lawrence, Monday night. The first degree was worked, and an excellent collation served. The visiting members report a very pleasant time.

In connection with their regular meeting Monday night the members of Lincoln Lodge, A. O. U. W., enjoyed a lunch of steamed clams.

The barn which J. D. Driscoll is to have built by O'Connell Bros. will be on his property on Summer Street, and not on Park as we stated last week.

Mrs. Corning's evening dancing class will meet in G. A. R. Hall, next Thursday evening at 7.30. It is important that all who intend to join be present at this time.

The Andover Grange seems to be "booming" along in grand shape. Seven members were initiated at the last meeting, and more applicants are ready. A gentlemen's night will be observed soon, and in January the Essex County Grange will meet in this town.

We call particular attention to the advertisement in another column of the auction sale of household goods to-morrow afternoon at 1 o'clock, at the residence of R. M. Abbott on Summer St. A large amount of house furnishings such as every house needs will be sold. The sale will take place rain or shine.

Ten minute prayer meetings are being held in Society Hall, Phillips Academy, each day this week, immediately after the last evening recitation, it being the week of prayer for the young men of America.

Several of the members of Indian Ridge Council, J. O. U. A. M., will make a visit to the lodge in Haverhill to-night.

The first anniversary of the Y.P.S.C.E. of North Andover, Tuesday night, was attended by some members of our local societies.

Free coffee was served on the Phillips Academy campus after the celebration last Saturday night. It was made by Major Marland, which is a sufficient guarantee of its quality. Twenty-five gallons were consumed.

The ladies of the November Club will present for public inspection a small loan collection, on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, Nov. 19 and 20. Mr. and Mrs. Stratton very generously allow the club to use their music room in the new Bank Building for the exhibition. The tickets for admission, for twenty-five cents, can be purchased at the door. The room will be open to visitors from seven to ten, P.M. Ladies who are to contribute articles will please have them in readiness on Tuesday morning.

Mr. G. B. Kambouropoulos, a graduate of last year's class at Andover Seminary, and who supplied the pulpit of the Riverside Congregational Church, Lawrence, several weeks last summer, sailed on the Scythia Saturday morning for Liverpool, whence he goes to Greece to spend a year in the University at Athens preparatory to entering upon religious work among the Greek people.

Superintendent Chapman of B. Frank Smith's farm in West Parish is on a two week's trip to Chateaugay, N.Y., where he will probably purchase several cows and some poultry.

The board of Selectmen met Tuesday afternoon for the purpose of recounting the congressional vote of this town. The result was a gain of three for Greenhalge, and a loss of one for Stevens. In Lawrence Greenhalge gained six votes, and in Lowell nineteen.

George Goldsmith of West Parish recently returned from a ten days trip to Bristol, N.H., bringing with him some seventy-five head of young cattle.

The Free Church Sunday School has appointed the following committee to have charge of the New Year's entertainment, Herbert Goff, G. A. Higgins, Antoine B. Saunders, Marion L. Stott, Clara B. Baldwin, Agnes C. Morrison.

William Goff, assistant baggage master at the depot, has been kept from work for a week by rheumatism. He has about gained his old form again.

The Andover Auxiliary of the Woman's Home Missionary Association will meet in the vestry of the South Church, Tuesday, Nov. 18, at 3 o'clock. Miss A. P. Noyes, whose work has been among the Mormons, will address the ladies.

The Sunbeam Mission Circle will meet at the South Church vestry next Saturday afternoon, Nov. 15, at 2.30.

Samuel Russell and wife of Haverhill are visiting friends in town. Mr. Russell was a native of this town, being born in Scotland District and is well known by many of our people. He manages a hotel at Salisbury beach in the summer months.

The Selectmen during the past week have perambulated the lines between the towns of Andover and North Andover, Andover and North Reading, Andover and Tewksbury. Next week Tuesday they will perambulate the line between Andover and Wilmington. This has to be done once in five years by the Selectmen of the various towns.

Miss E. Florence Swift of this town left Boston yesterday as one of the members of Raymond & Whitcomb's first winter party for California. The route of the train is via the Hoosac Tunnel, West Shore, Grand Trunk, Rock Island and Atchison lines to San Diego, Pasadena, and Los Angeles.

The lecture in the People's Course next Monday evening by Rev. H. G. Spaulding will undoubtedly be one of special interest. The burial and resurrection of Pompeii are vividly described, an imaginary visit is paid to one of the dwellings of the restored city, and the hearer becomes an eye witness of the great eruption, sees the flight of the inhabitants, and reads in the ashy record the story of those who perished. The stereopticon views are exceptionally fine.

Mrs. Samuel B. Locke is on a visit to her daughter Mrs. Thomson, of Baltimore.

The friends of Mr. Fred Laird, son of Rev. J. H. Laird a former pastor of the South Church, will be glad to hear that he is having a very successful business career in Chicago. He has just been admitted as a member of the well known real estate firm of Turner & Bond in Chicago. May he have continued success.

The house of John Weeks, on Florence Street, is receiving a new coat of paint.

M. H. Hannon has vacated the Snow stable.

Rev. Mr. Palmer's lecture on the Passion Play, at Christ Church last Sunday evening, was very interesting.

It is rumored that the Snow barn has been purchased by Lynn parties to be changed into a shoe factory. No definite information can be obtained, however, at this time of writing.

Nat. Cutler of West Andover is playing eleven foot-ball for the Amherst Varsity eleven. He is the leading half-back of the College.

The Tyer Rubber Company began the new time arrangement Monday morning, working from 6.30 a.m. to 6.30 p.m., with an hour for dinner, and on Saturdays closing at 11.30 a.m.

The buildings occupied by the Andover Bakery, have been purchased by Samuel Banton, of F. A. Dinsmore.

Charles Lord, of Marland Village, was given a surprise by a party of friends last Friday evening, being presented with a pretty easy chair. The evening was spent very pleasantly in various amusements.

Our readers should not forget the lecture on the "Passion Play" to-night at Abbot Academy, by Oscar Cheney who witnessed the 1890 production.

The work of plumbing the Marland Mills tenement houses for Haggitt's Pond water is being done by E. Pike.

Miss Grace Rea has entered the employ of A. W. Stearns & Co. of Lawrence in the dressmaking department.

H. F. Chase has resigned from the engine company, and his place as clerk will be filled by W. B. Morse.

The Thanksgiving recess at Phillips Academy will extend from the noon of Nov. 26 to 4 P.M. Nov. 28.

The "Boston Theatre Services" which were conducted by several of the well known Episcopal pastors, in the Grand Opera House, Boston, last winter, are to be continued this winter at the same place. Rev. Frederic Palmer is one of the leaders in this movement which has accomplished so much good among the poorer classes of Boston.

Our advertisement of Brown's Ex. should announce Mr. Tuttle as the agent for the Adams, N. Y. & B. Despatch and United States companies. Shippers of Christmas presents should remember this.

Dr. Currier's new quarters in the Carter block are hardly as attractive as his elegant rooms in the Chickering building, Boston, but they now present a very comfortable appearance. Dr. Currier has an excellent reputation as a dentist, and his one day in Andover (Wednesday) each week promises to be a busy one.

The large crowd of people who came from out-of-town to witness the foot-ball game, last Saturday, gave the hotels a rushing business during that day and Sunday.

Dr. Dexter, the editor of the *Congregationalist*, who died so suddenly on Thursday, was one of the original complainants in the case of the Andover professors and had been very persistent in prosecuting the charges. Several years ago he spent the winter at the Manafon House.

John D. Driscoll, owner of the Andover Bakery, has sold out his business to Robert Hodge of Boston. Mr. Hodge is a baker by trade, and should well keep up the lucrative business which Mr. Driscoll has established. He will probably take possession the latter part of next week.

Post 99, G. A. R., had an enjoyable camp fire after the inspection by Assistant Inspector George B. Clarke, last Friday night.

The Washington correspondent of the *Boston Journal* says that hereafter there is to be a more careful and scientific test of the steel used in the new war ships. Chief Engineer David Smith, who has made a life study of metallurgy, has been ordered to duty as a member of the Steel Inspection Board. Mr. Smith is a brother of John L. Smith of this town.

Brooks F. Holt has bought a fine appearing pair of gray horses.

A new passenger station is to be erected at West Parish. This is an appreciation of the increase of travel to and from that place.

Mr. C. H. Eglee made a flying visit to town to-day.

A. F. Wilbur, J. H. Campion and P. J. Hannon left town this noon for a short trip to Maine.

Rev. Dr. E. S. Dwight, pastor of the Russell Congregational Church of Hadley, died on Wednesday, at the age of 70 years. He was a grandson of the late President Dwight of Yale, and was connected with various educational institutions. The funeral occurred at Hadley, to-day, and the remains will be brought to this town for interment to-morrow.

CINDERS.

[The Cinder editor is pleased to print the following revision of one of his recent productions, for it shows what "ailly," "brain-lacking" persons all those in Andover are, who don't agree with its author. But the following will make it all right if the reader will only imagine a little more rhythm in some places.]

In eighteen ninety there happened a case That showed the ability of a fault-finding race.

To add distinction to their name They found all fault when good was plain.

Their schooling came in days of old, When rules of three were only told.

They sat all day when storms were With clothing wet in heated room.

The result is found in men so feeble, That to improvements they are unequal.

For bodily ills has caused such racking, That brains alas! are sadly lacking.

And now our learned and wise committee Make as a rule the wise thing fitting.

That youth and maiden shall not go Along our streets when storms rage so.

But safely housed from storm and woe To men and women strong they'll grow,

If men of this fault finding race Will try to keep their proper place.

And now we hope our good committee Will not be moved by critics silly.

J. W. WARBURTON.

TANGIBLE EVIDENCE.

A little Buffalo girl was not feeling well, and her parents suggested that she might be about to have chicken-pox, then prevalent. She went to bed laughing at the idea, but early next morning went into her parent's room looking very serious, and said, "Yes, it is chicken-pox, papa. I found a felder in the bed."—*Salem Gazette.*

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cts. per box. For sale by Arthur Bliss.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.
F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O.
We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.
West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Walding, Kinnear & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

His Old Yellow Almanac.

I left the farm when mother died, and changed my place of dwelling. To daughter Susie's stylish house, right in the city street. And there was then, before I came, that sort of scared me, telling me how I would find the town folks ways so difficult to meet. They said I'd have no comfort in the rustlin', fixed-up throng. And I'd have to wear stiff collars every week-day right along. I find I take to city ways just like a duck to water. I like the racket and the noise, and never tire of shows; And there's no end of comfort in the mansion of my daughter, And everything is right at hand, and money freely flows. And hired help is all about, just listenin' for my call, But I miss the yellow almanac off my old kitchen wall. The house is full of calendars, from attic to the cellar. They're painted in all colors, and are fancy-like to see; But just in this particular I'm not a modern fellow. And the yellow-covered almanac is good enough for me: I'm used to it, I've seen it round from boyhood to old age, And I rather like the jokin' at the bottom of each page. I like the way the "8" stood out to show the week's beginning (In these new-fangled calendars the days seemed sort of mixed), And the man upon the cover, though he wa'n't exactly winnin' With lungs and liver all exposed, still showed how we are fixed; And the letters and credentials that were writ to Mr. Ayer I've often, on a rainy day, found readin' very fair. I tried to find one recently: there wa'n't one in the city. They told out great calendars in every sort of style; I looked at 'em in cold disdain, and answered 'em in pity. "I'd rather have my almanac than all that costly pile." And though I take to city life, I'm lonesome, after all. For that old yellow almanac upon my kitchen wall. —Ella Wheeler Wilcox in the Nov. Century.

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Townsman: You introduced a cryptogram in the middle of the article on "Come Forth" by dropping out nearly two lines of copy, but as the mistakes on your paper are errors incident to youth and not of the heart, I will forgive you if you will merely state that after "she never questions," the character of Anna was brought forward as a good questioner and valiant fighter.

THE CHAMPION.

Mr. Editor: I had a flying visit from our Roger last evening. He merely stopped over on his way back from Cambridge to ask when they were going to have another battle like that unscientific scrimmage over a foot-ball that came off last Saturday in Andover. Charlie was with him, fully restored, but instead of being ready to take up his mission work, he had become somewhat drawn off the line of duty by his association with our Andover youth, and had kept poor Roger flying about the country to get in the most exciting closing games of the season. He said he noticed the self control and courtesy of all our young men when off the battle ground and about the town even till a late hour. Broken bones were nothing to broken rules. I agreed with him there, of course, but said I would hate myself to part with a finger nail for anything less than my country's good. The midnight issue of the *Philippian* had brought them to their tree to watch the presses, and they were still discussing the points of the game at three o'clock when the men who wanted to know the way to Bradford, drove down over the flower beds and tried to rouse the residents of the brick edifice. "Hulloa there, neighbors!" did bring the tenants of the four story wooden structure to their feet with bounding hearts, to become calm again when it was settled that neither drugs nor fire would do any deadly work that night. The Indians watched the noble brute as he took his wild way back to the public highway, only wishing the brook had been full and he had taken a fancy to swim out of the inclosure. Then Charley proposed to go to Cambridge Sunday noon on the tally-ho with the Harvard delegation and that horn. Roger felt quite uneasy when the young men drew up the ugly red coach in front of the hotel where a funeral procession was waiting to get the right of way. He thought it would have been in better taste if the young men had thoughtfully started from the stable entrance across to Park St., but I said that probably neither landlord or guest would expect so much of fellows elated over such a victory. But some of the old Andover boys among the waiting guests could not help saying all together: "This is a strange sight for Sunday and for old Andover, too."

SPINSTER.

Professor Phelps as a Teacher.

Into what Carlyle, in his *Life of Frederick*, calls "the moonlight of memory," the seminary teachers are passing who welcomed us to Andover in 1855.

There was the peerless Park, facile princeps, and the beloved Barrows, and that unique pedagogue Stowe; Shedd, the erudite scholar and gentleman—however austere some of his theology was—and that gifted professor whose name is now written among those whom we call dead, but the impress of whose character is ineffaceable on the hearts of his pupils.

The intense seriousness of Professor Phelps impressed me from the time he first met our class in the lecture room. This gravity was not a mere facial characteristic, but marked his language, acts, and thinking. His vocabulary was opulent and his speech vivacious. His mind was alert, sometimes elate, but the uniform color of his thought was of a deep, sombre hue. He taught us that life, duty, time and eternity were solemn verities; preaching was a vocation, not a profession merely; that eloquence was a virtue, not an accomplishment, and that only as our discourses vibrated with moral convictions, and our whole being was tremulous with their sway, could we move and master men. On one occasion he exclaimed—I quote from my notes taken at the time—"God means to convert the world by truth. We need not mince it, paint it, inflate it!" He had no patience with pettiness or prettiness, with torpid or tepid souls. He veiled under a quiet exterior profound emotions. His imperial personality he impressed on the class of 1858. They loved him; he loved them. On one occasion he wrote: "They seem to me to be elect men, set apart for a service which has no equal in this world's history. God will not suffer one of them to drop out of his hand." It was an elect class. It has made a noble record. Among those

who have won their crowns were Constant Goodell, the two Scudders—David C., graduated 1859, and who was drowned in India; Merriam, killed in Western Turkey—Professor Orton, the lamented naturalist, and others whose service was less conspicuous, yet no less devoted. Among those who still live to bless the world are Plumb, Bliss, Fenn, Emerson, Batt, Washburn of India, Clarke of Bulgaria, Hamilton, Moses Smith and Professor Young, the astronomer. He inspired us all with exalted ideas of God, of the work before us and of its sure success. To our secretary he sent these words: "Tell your brethren that I have none but hopeful visions of their future. I cannot well express to you how intensely I live in their lives; their success is my success, and their trials are my trials, though I cannot know them in detail. It is a grand life to live at such a period as that now passing in the history of the Church. Their work is to have a grander ending by and by. God's acceptance of imperfect service seems to me a glorious thing. Work which you and your classmates ask pardon for he is able to bless with unparalleled dignity in the estimate of angels. You will have a glad surprise before you in the great day. Your works will follow you, and you will no longer be ashamed of them. Such is the vision which always comes to me when I think of meeting my pupils at the last tribunal."

It was during our middle year that the second Mrs. Phelps died. The husband, father, teacher, was made perfect through sufferings. I seem now to see him, sitting with bowed head by her bier as we, the Lockharts, sang: When languor and disease invade, followed by Zadok, Rock of Ages. Through the rustling leaves that autumnal afternoon, Saturday, Sept. 27, 1856, we walked along the same path over which his dust was carried a few days ago. He held his motherless children by the hand while at the open grave "Unveil Thy Bosom" was sung. As he came back to his post he might have said, with an Edinburgh professor after the burial of his wife, as he returned to his class their themes uncorrected, "Excuse me, gentlemen, but I could not see to read, walking through the valley of the shadow of death."

As our rhetorical professor, he was in-written communication with us and so brought nearer to our eractical work than the others. Type-writers, amanuenses and other literary luxuries were not as common then as now. The amount of manual, as well as mental, labor involved in correcting the plans and sermons of a class of thirty students was great. The patience, the exactness, the thoroughness of this service amazed us, for our teacher made all things new, and returned to us our productions so entirely reconstructed that they could hardly be recognized. He was very considerate, both in his public and private criticisms. The poorest plan received some commendation to begin with, to soften the rigor with which it was afterwards dissected.

Professor Phelps, like Nehemiah Adams, was a master of the sensibilities and knew how to evoke, control, and use the deep, tidal emotions of our nature. He inherited a taste from his father for the study of the mysteries of psychological science. To the very last he was fascinated with them. A year ago he wrote to me from the borders of the grave, as he said, with

scarce strength, when he received from me a volume on these problems, to read a word; "but I finished it at a sitting," one hundred and eighty pages of rather abstruse reading. "There is not a dull page in it," said the sick man, forgetting all his weakness in his zeal for study. He urged us to recognize the subtle, recondite factors of pulpit power. Spiritual life and personal magnetism "are a conglomerate that he molten together." A magnetic line, he told us, could be laid down the first five minutes which would vibrate with electric responses all the way through. Reminiscences crowd on me. I had intended to refer to the fecundity of thought which his lectures illustrated—*Hue undi que gasa*—and to the service he rendered to learning by his careful tuition of hundreds of men in use of pure, classic, English prose; but abler pens will be busy with these themes. This is a hasty but hearty tribute from one grateful pupil who was enriched by the teachings and honored with the love of Austin Phelps, and who desires reverently to lay this affectionate tribute, like a garland of green, upon his newly made grave.—E.P.T. in the *Congregationalist*.

Probation.

The following editorial from the *Cincinnati Gazette* has been handed us with the request that it be published:

The long and unpleasant controversy over the management of the affairs of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions has come to an end with the Prudential Committee on top. The bitter attack on the committee because they refused to commission missionaries who held the doctrine of probation after death, and which it was claimed would break the committee, has failed to accomplish its purpose. After occupying the time of five annual conventions at Springfield, Des Moines, Cleveland and New York, and which was looked forward to with great anxiety at Minneapolis, the doctrinal question which was the root of the difficulty stands as at first decided, against future probation. The friends of the heresy will have to go into other denominations if they get any comfort out of their doctrine. Dr. Alden, the Home Secretary, has been sustained from first to last. The charge that unless the Board made concessions to the kickers, the contributions to their work would fall off, has not come true; on the contrary, the receipts of the Board for the past year have been \$617,723.85, and there is a balance in the treasury after all appropriations have been paid. The increase over last year has been \$69,025.23 from all sources. The collections alone have reached the sum of \$417,921.74, a gain over the preceding year of \$22,876.84. This ought to settle the question that the supporters of this Board are opposed to probation after death, and that the rewards and penalties after death will depend upon the life of the individual. If, on the contrary, there is probation after death for the heathen world what is the use of sending out missionaries at so great an expense of life and money to tell them that there is a chance after they are dead? They will find that out in good time if it be true.

Storage Battery System.

The latest report on the subject of electric propulsion makes it appear that the storage battery system, even at its present stage, is cheaper than horse power. If that is the case, perhaps it would be just as well to worry along with the latter for a few years more, rather than permit the erection of poles and wires in the heart of the city, however desirable they may be in the outskirts.—*Boston Traveller*.

Recent experiments at St. Paul demonstrated to the entire satisfaction of the large number of electricians and representatives of street railway companies who were there to witness and possibly to profit by them, that the storage battery system even in its uncompleted development, was a signal success as applied to the running of street cars, and could be safely relied on for the power necessary and to meet satisfactorily all the demands of the business. Many street railway companies in the West are now using the storage battery system, and it is only a matter of a short time when the employment of it will become universal. It is generally understood that President Breed of the No. Woburn and East Middlesex Street Railroad Companies and principal stockholder in both, as well as the chief owner and President of the Lynn and Boston line, is only waiting for a solution of this question satisfactory to his own mind to adopt electricity as the motive power on those roads, and that it would not be at all surprising if the change was made next spring. President Breed is a wide-awake, intelligent, 19th century sort of a man who keeps square up with the "best modern improvements" in his business, and knowing this to be true we shall be not a little surprised if the No. Woburn and East Middlesex Companies are not running cars on their routes with electricity employed by the storage battery system by May 1, 1891.

According to common report these lines of street railway have had a prosperous business year since Jan. 1, 1890 came in. There has been a large increase of travel on both, and the pros-

pect for a still larger one next year is flattering. With wise and judicious management at the head of the Companies, and hard work directed by the good judgment of Supt. Sewell of the No. Woburn, and Supt. Wentworth of the East Middlesex (both thorough-going and experienced street railway men) it was expected that the patronage and net revenues of the lines which they manage would grow right along, and such, reports say, is the truth.

With such encouraging statements and fair prospects for these lines coupled with the fact that electricity as a motive power is here to stay, and that the storage battery system is certain to prevail over all others and that too very soon, we think the belief that the cars on the N. W. and E. M. roads will abandon their horses for lightning within a year is a very reasonable one.—*Woburn Journal*.

The Australian Ballot System

seems to defy the plans of the most wily politicians and partisans who suppose that they have elections all cut and dried, and are at their wits' end when the returns come in.

It is the greatest boon ever given to a free people, as it removes all fear from the timid voter, who formerly walked up to the polls under the eye of his employer, or some one kept at the polls to watch the movements of voters dependent upon the will of some office-seeker or strong partisan employer for a position to gain a livelihood. Now all is changed. The voter takes his ballot and in the secrecy of the retirement afforded in the polling place, then puts his X against the names of those whom he prefers, without let or hindrance, and the best of it is after a man has been coaxed or hired to vote for certain candidates (allowing that there are such specimens still in existence) there is no certainty that he will do so unless put under oath, and there are not many who would dare attempt this in the face and eyes of the enlightened public sentiment of to-day.

The Australian ballot law cannot fail of proving a great purifier of politics. Men cannot be drawn to the polls now at the beck and call of any man whose only recommendations are a pile of money and an insatiable desire for office. This ballot system in its own good time will serve as a check on the plans of political parties, especially as these plans were never more thoroughly read and listened to on the stump, than to-day.

The hope of this Republic is in the masses, the toilers, those who aid capital in its legitimate results by labor, either with brain or muscle. The educational facilities so abundantly afforded in the public schools by every town and city, and made compulsory, offer the same opportunities to the poor as to the rich, and we see the result of this foresight in the intelligence of the masses.

They are keen to observe the signs of the times and study the political firmament closely, ever jealous of any legislation which injures them to the benefit of the money kings. And so long as the masses read and argue the political questions of the day and vote understandingly, as they will be apt to, with the safeguards and independence which the Australian ballot law vouchsafes, then indeed shall we have hope that the people will rule and the republic long be continued.—*Cape Ann Advertiser*.

An Old Thanksgiving Dinner.

How well I remember that old Thanksgiving dinner! Father at one end, mother at the other end; the children, between, wondering if father will ever get done carrying the turkey. Oh, that proud, strutting hero of the barnyard, upside down, his plumes gone and minus his gobble! Stuffed with that which he can never digest! The day before, at school, he had learned that Greece was south of Turkey, but at the table we found that turkey was bounded by grease. The brown surface waited for the fork to plunge astride the breast-bone, and with knife, sharpened on the jamba of the fireplace, lay bare the folds of white meat. Give to the boy disposed to be sentimental, the heart. Give to the one disposed to theological dissonance, the "parson's nose." Then the pies! For the most part a lost art. What mince pies! In which you had all confidence, fashioned from all rich ingredients, instead of miscellaneous leavings which are only a sort of glorified hash! Not mine pies with profound mysteries of origin! But mother made them, sweetened them, flavored them, and laid the lower crust and the upper crust, with here and there a puncture by the fork to let you look through the light and flaky surface into the substance beneath. No brandy, for the old folks were stout for temperance, but cider about half way between new and hard. "Dear me! What a pie!" —*Talmage in Ladies Home Journal*.

Chocolates

—AND—

FINE CANDIES.

Ice Cream Soda.

ROBINSON'S

273 Essex St., - Lawrence.

The Place to Buy

FIRST CLASS

MEAT, VEGETABLES, & CANNED GOODS

Is at the Old and Reliable Stand of

VALPEY BROS.,

Established, 1866.

Prices as reasonable as at any other Market.

Edward Butterworth,

Instructor in the Andover and North Andover Public Schools.

Teacher in Vocal Music,

Is prepared to teach classes. Special attention given to beginners.

Main Street, North Andover.

GEO. PIDDINGTON,

FLORIST.

I wish to thank my patrons in Andover and vicinity for past favors. Having added another house to my Establishment, I am better prepared to fill all orders. Roses and seasonal flowers, Funeral and Floral work, Decorative Plants, etc. One minute walk from B. & M. station.

SCHOOL ST., ANDOVER, MASS.

PAGE & CO.,

CATERERS

The recent addition of the Confectionery Store of Weidman to our already large store makes our Lawrence store one of the

Largest and Finest Catering Houses

IN THE STATE.

Several leading weddings and large parties in October have added to our reputation.

PAGE & CO.,

ESSEX STREET, - LAWRENCE.

GEO. C. LYLE,

CHOICE CONFECTIONERY, CIGARS, ETC.

Patent Ink Capsules, sufficient in each for a half pint of ink. All Colors. 10 Cents Each.

Main St., Andover, Mass.

Are You Aware?

THAT WE CARRY

All the Latest Novelties in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods?

Are You Aware?

That Our Carpet Hall contains an immense stock of Carpetings, Rugs and Mats?

PERHAPS

You may not be aware that a finer stock of Kid Gloves and Ladies' Underwear isn't to be found this side of Boston.

BUT

You will know these facts now. Let them drop into your memory and when next in want of anything new and nice in the line of Dry Goods and Carpets, call on us.

BYRON TRUETT & CO.

249 Essex St., Lawrence.

THOS. E. RHODES,

Instructor in Piano, Organ and Harmony.

Agent for Vose & Sons pianos, and careful attention to piano tuning. Will act as Accompanist for any occasion. Residence, Elm Street. P.O. Box 311

THOMAS BEVINGTON,

Insurance and Real Estate Agency.

LOANS NEGOTIATED.

Rooms, 293 Essex St. Lawrence, Mass.

THE BEST READING

OFFERED IN CONNECTION WITH THE

Andover Townsman

The Only Local Paper.

Townsman Clubbing List.

How to get your TOWNSMAN and other good reading at reduced rates for 1891:

PUBLICATIONS:	Per Year.	Both to New Subscribers.	Both to Old Subscribers.
TOWNSMAN,	\$2.00		
Century,	4.00	5.20	5.60
St. Nicholas,	3.00	4.20	4.60
Harper's Bazaar,	4.00	4.00	5.40
Harper's Weekly,	4.00	4.00	5.40
Harper's Magazine,	4.00	4.75	5.25
Scribner's Magazine,	3.00	4.00	4.50

The above list includes the best periodicals published in our country and we trust TOWNSMAN readers will avail themselves of this opportunity to get the best reading at these low rates.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

3 Months, Trial Subscription;	\$.50
6 Months,	1.00
1 Year,	2.00

New Subscribers before January 1, 1891, receive numbers until that date FREE. SUBSCRIBE NOW.

Support Your Local Paper.

CONDENSED NEWS.

Thursday, Nov. 7.

Bull fighting has been suppressed in the federal district of Mexico.

Mayor Hart will entertain the visiting Irish leaders during their stay in Boston.

The Royalists are preparing to give the count of Paris a brilliant reception in London.

Governor Page says he knows of the existence of three bogus medical colleges in Vermont.

Commercial treaties, without mention of tariffs, may be concluded by the French government.

The police think they are on the track of the one who attempted to kill Dr. Bright of Oxford.

Three hundred people are reported killed by an explosion of the government powder mills in China.

A receiver has been appointed for the Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance company of Wisconsin.

A law is proposed in Mexico that only native priests shall occupy the church pulpits in the country.

The rumor prevails in London that the Prince of Wales is to take up his residence in Buckingham palace.

The German government proposes to purchase Professor Koch's consumption cure and establish a hospital for its application.

One young man was fatally and two others seriously injured by an explosion during a political celebration at Miller's Falls, Mass.

Dr. Robert Lucius Von Ballhausen, Prussian minister of agriculture, domains and forests, has resigned.

President Thomas of the New York Produce Exchange has written to Secretary Blaine urging reciprocity with Newfoundland.

Judge Thurman comments with satisfaction on the result of the elections and says the people revolted against the McKinley bill.

Governor Hill, disregarding his ante-election promises, is said to be working to secure his own election to the United States senate.

Friday, Nov. 8.

A Nottingham, Eng., lace firm is to erect a large factory at Scranton, Pa.

Rev. Fr. Ignatius concluded his series of mission services in Boston yesterday.

Miss Mary S. Abell of Baltimore, worth \$4,000,000 in her own right, is to become a nun.

Preparations are being made at Woodstock, Ont., for the hanging of Birchall on Friday.

The body of the son of Robert T. Lincoln was deposited in the Lincoln monument at Springfield, Ills.

The captain of the steamship Alaska was reprimanded for a refusal to allow a Catholic service on board.

The German geographical society has bestowed the Humboldt medal upon the Norwegian explorer, Nansen.

Saturday, Nov. 9.

At a meeting of the directors of the New York and New Haven railroad C. P. Clark, president, and E. M. Reed, vice president, were unanimously elected.

It is said that congress and the Canadian parliament will be asked to give financial encouragement to a scheme for constructing a big ship railway to connect the lakes with the St. Lawrence river and Atlantic ocean.

Henry M. Stanley was given a banquet Saturday evening by friends in New York. Among those present were Chauncey M. Depew, John Russell Young, Bill Nye, Col. J. A. Knox and Hamilton Aide.

Sunday, Nov. 10.

There was a \$25,000 fire in Tremont, Pa. The office of London Truth was burned.

Godard, the famous French aeronaut, is dead.

The Cape Gaspe lighthouse was totally consumed by fire.

Iowa Democrats are watching the official count of votes.

Governor Campbell of Ohio is threatened with typhoid pneumonia.

The Boston Democrats have nominated Nathan Matthews, Jr., for mayor.

Vice Admiral Oby, commander of the French Levant squadron, is dead.

The Bank of France has consented to supply Madrid with \$200,000 in gold.

Three dwellings in Dedham, Mass., and the postoffice were ransacked by burglars.

In Attleboro, Mass., John Hardy, a jeweler, was snatched and robbed of \$40.

Two Chinese societies of San Francisco are at war. Three Celestials have been killed.

The New Bedford man who took an official ballot outside the polling place was fined \$300.

The output of copper from the Gogebic region the past ten months has been unprecedented.

Monday, Nov. 11.

The death is announced of Count Maurice de Saxe, formerly Austrian minister to the Vatican.

A Chicago policeman was terribly beaten while trying to rescue a countryman from two colored highwaymen.

Bishop Walker of North Dakota has a "church on wheels" constructed for use in small hamlets in his diocese.

The new Young Men's Christian Association building at Providence was formally dedicated last evening.

Maj. McKinley thinks a gain of 2000 votes in a three week's campaign a gratifying result even if he was defeated.

M. Deroulede and M. Laguerre are to fight a duel as the result of a row in the lobby of the French chamber of deputies.

The Osservatore Romano says that the pope's veto against Catholics partaking in the elections applies to the whole of Italy.

The Lynn manufacturers decline to meet the state board of arbitration. They declare their independence of labor organizations.

Four Russian women and two men, found guilty of the wholesale manslaughter of infants, were given light sentences.

James Frederick Goddard has assumed the duties of commissioner of trunk lines, the position vacated some months ago by Albert Fink.

Prominent citizens of Bibb county, Ga., were arrested on a charge of procuring the murder of the agent of an owner of timber lands, whose claim was disputed.

Considerable anxiety is felt in Quebec regarding the safety of the steamer Vancouver, which sailed from Liverpool for Montreal Oct. 30, and is now forty-eight hours overdue.

Tuesday, Nov. 12.

The mayor of Brazil, Ind., was deposed for inebriety.

Neither President Harrison nor Secretary Blaine will attend the reception to

Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien in Washington.

The advance in east bound freight rates will take effect Nov. 24.

Chief Justice Royce of the Vermont supreme court is to retire.

Several complete cures of consumption by Dr. Koch are reported.

The political muddle in New Hampshire remains unchanged.

The Cape Cod Ship Canal company wants its charter extended.

The city of Malden, Mass., has been sued by the owner of a pug dog.

The western ticket scalpers are disposed to fight the order against them.

Two passengers on a bark from Fayal for New Bedford, died on the voyage.

David T. Dickey is charged with repeating at the recent election at Manchester, N. H.

Will C. Bull, a prominent citizen of Bennington, Vt., has mysteriously disappeared.

The Vermont Christian Endeavor union is holding its annual meeting at St. Johnsbury.

President Bryce, being interviewed on the race problem, pronounces it a purely political question.

Dr. Peters, the African traveler, is inclined to side with Stanley in the rear guard controversy.

President Patterson denies that the Travelers Insurance company has shut down on loans in Kansas.

The affairs of the Lancaster National bank have been finally settled by the payment of interest on all proved claims.

The Trunk Line Passenger Agents' association has decided to discontinue the selling of "tourist" or low rate tickets.

Information from Pennsylvania is to the effect that unless Don Cameron declares himself in favor of the election bill he will not be re-elected to the senate.

Row, Foster & Co., wholesale dry goods merchants of Montreal, are in difficulties, and have appealed to their creditors. The liabilities are estimated at \$60,000.

There are all the elements for a riot in Graham, Young county, Tex., where the citizens are armed to prevent the proper course of the United States court.

Wednesday, Nov. 13.

The bishop of Rio Janeiro is dead.

A mill was burned at Corrina, Me. Loss \$20,000.

Fire destroyed a grain elevator at Princeton, Ills.

An incendiary fire at East Taunton, Mass., caused \$5000 loss.

Twelve persons were badly injured by a collision near Edinburgh, Scot.

Dr. Hannay, secretary of the British Congregational union, is dead.

One man was killed and another fatally wounded in a Texas shooting affray.

Mr. Balfour is ordered to the west of England to rest up after his Irish tour.

Miss Luft has recovered \$2485.50 from The Providence Telegram in a libel suit.

The Bank of France will loan the Bank of England \$2,000,000, repayable next spring.

William J. Wiley was nominated for mayor at a stormy Republican convention at Fall River.

The Vatican authorities have issued strict orders forbidding the servants of the church to vote.

College boys of Ann Arbor had a set to in the post office and six of the leading spirits got landed in jail.

Justice John O'Hagan, the head of the Irish land commission, is dead. He was well known as a poet and author.

The overdue steamer Gussie, from Bluefields, has arrived at Port Kads, with loss of cargo, but passengers uninjured.

The government supporters are urged to be present at the opening of the British parliament by the Conservative leader.

The probability of other Central American nations becoming involved in the Honduras revolution seems to increase.

Lord Hartington urges the dissenting Liberal members of the British parliament to be present at the opening of the session.

The burning of the government tobacco factories in Madrid proves to be a great calamity to a large number of working people.

Daniel S. Appleton, of the well-known publishing house of D. Appleton & Co., is very low in New York from a stroke of apoplexy.

A New York paper quotes Jay Gould as saying that he and his friends have secured control of the Union Pacific Railroad company.

The British war-ship Calliope, which steamed out of Apia harbor during the memorable Samoan hurricane, is laid up for extensive repairs.

Russell Sage believes the report that Jay Gould has secured control of the Union Pacific, and thinks it just the thing needed to straighten out the railroad situation.

Count Von Moltke is the first landed proprietor in Germany to adopt the eight-hour rule for the peasants, working for him upon his estates at Crisan, and is well satisfied with the result of his experiment.

Ex-Governor Ludington is dangerously sick at his residence in Milwaukee. He was prostrated last week by a slight attack of paralysis, from which he recovered. He had a second prostration, and his condition is critical.

Capt. Joseph Clark Clifford of the United States armory in Springfield, Mass., died of brain disease in the retreat at Cromwell Conn., where he was on a leave of absence on account of sickness. He was about 50 years old and leaves a widow and two sons.

The Fund is Swelling.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 12.—John Dillon and T. P. O'Connor were received in this city yesterday afternoon. In the evening, after a parade in which military and civil societies took part, they appeared in the infantry hall. Fully 5000 were in this hall and in a smaller hall, where an overflow meeting was held. The guests were received with great enthusiasm and contributions for the Irish cause to the amount of \$5000 were pledged. Mr. O'Brien was expected with the party, but had an engagement in Jersey City.

Over a Million Involved.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The assignment is reported of John T. Walker, Son & Co., importers of silks, etc., No. 81 Pine street. They are rated by R. G. Dun & Co. at over \$300,000. The firm's liabilities are \$1,100,000.

Falled for \$10,000,000.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Decker, Howell & Co., bankers and brokers, of 44 Broadway, have suspended. It is said the liabilities are about \$10,000,000 and the assets at the present market price exceed that sum.

Bond Offers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The amount of 41.2 per cent. bonds redeemed yesterday under the circular of Oct. 9 was \$97,000, making the total to date \$4,683,350.

KENEFICK

Artistic Photographs.

We wish to call attention to the fact that this is the only Studio in the city making a specialty of Crayon and Pastel Portraits of the Finest Quality. We have more samples and better grade than can be seen in any other Studio. Don't be "worked" on cheap Bromide Prints—they fade. We are sole agents for Calcott's Patent Mounts, a beautiful Souvenir for the Holidays. We have adopted scaled prices for cabinet work, but still retain their general excellence. We also carry an exquisite line of Portrait Frames, all of New and Artistic Designs. You are invited to call and inspect them and judge for yourself.

271—Essex Street.—271

LAWRENCE.

ANDOVER DIRECTORY.
BOSTON & MAINE RAILROAD.

W. H. Goodwin, Agent.

ANDOVER TO BOSTON. A. M. 6.56 ex. ar. in Boston 7.38; 7.46 ex. ar. 8.35; 8.06 ex. ar. 8.55; 8.33 ex. ar. 9.20; 9.43 ex. ar. 10.35; 11.10 ex. ar. 12.00. P. M. 12.20 ex. ar. 1.05; 12.30 ex. ar. 1.40; 1.25 ex. ar. 2.30; 4.25 ex. ar. 5.25; 5.44 ex. ar. 6.42; 7.11 ex. ar. 8; 9.30 ex. ar. 10.30. SUNDAY: 7.45 ar. 8.50; 8.33 ar. 9.30; 12.30 ar. 1.35; P. M. 4.32 ar. 5.30; 5.53 ar. 7; 7.51 ar. 8.50. All accommodation.

BOSTON TO ANDOVER. A. M. 6.00 ex. arrive in Andover, 7.02; 7.30 ex. ar. 8.23; 8.30 ex. ar. 10.24; 10.25 ex. ar. 11.30. P. M. 12.00 ex. ar. 12.50; 12.30 ex. ar. 1.05; 2.15 ex. ar. 3.30; 3.50 ex. ar. 4.00; 4.02 ex. ar. 5.00; 5.00 ex. ar. 5.45; 6.00 ex. ar. 6.47; 6.35 ex. ar. 7.31; 7.00 ex. ar. 7.52; 11.00 ex. ar. 11.45. SUNDAY: A. M. 8.00 ex. ar. 9.00. P. M. 6.00 ex. ar. 6.14; 6.00 ex. ar. 6.47; 7.00 ex. ar. 8.00.

ANDOVER TO LOWELL. A. M. 7.46 arrive in Lowell 8.35; 8.33 ar. 9.02; 9.43 ar. 10.35; 10.35 ar. 11.04; 11.10 ar. 11.42. P. M. 12.30 ar. 1.06; 1.40 ar. 2.45; 2.44 ar. 3.14; 4.25 ar. 5.07; 5.30 ar. 6.16; 7.11 ar. 7.40; 9.30 ar. 10.08. SUNDAY: A. M. 8.30 ar. 9.19. P. M. 12.30 ar. 12.51; 4.32 ar. 5.01; 5.58 ar. 6.36; 7.51 ar. 8.30.

LOWELL TO ANDOVER. A. M. 8.35 ar. 9.00; 9.30 ar. 10.24; 10.35 ar. 11.30. P. M. 12.30 ar. 12.50; 1.00 ar. 1.35; 3.05 ar. 3.42; 3.30 ar. 4.05; 4.10 ar. 5.00; 5.10 ar. 5.45; 6.15 ar. 6.47; 6.55 ar. 7.31; 11.10 ar. 11.45. SUNDAY: 8.20 ar. 9.06. P. M. 5.35 ar. 6.14; 7.30 ar. 8.25.

ANDOVER TO LAWRENCE. A. M. 7.02, 8.23, 9.00, 10.24, 11.30. P. M. 12.50, 1.09, 1.26, 3.00, 3.42, 4.05, 5.00, 5.45, 6.47, 7.31, 7.52. SUNDAY: A. M. 9.06. P. M. 6.14, 6.47, 8.02.

LAWRENCE TO ANDOVER. A. M. 6.40, 7.30, 7.55, 8.20, 9.30, 10.30, 11.00. P. M. 12.05, 12.30, 1.15, 1.25, 2.35, 4.14, 5.35, 6.40, 7.04, 9.30. SUNDAY: 7.35, 8.15. P. M. 12.10, 4.25, 5.35, 7.40, 9.05.

*To and from South side.

ANDOVER TO SALEM. A. M. 7.02, arrive in Salem 8.40, 8.23 ar. 9.30. P. M. 12.50 ar. 2.03; 5.45 ar. 7.00. SUNDAY: A. M. 8.24 ar. 9.42. Via Wilmington Junction, 7.45 ar. 8.45.

SALEM TO ANDOVER. A. M. 7.00 arrive in Andover, 8.33; 11.35 ar. 12.30. P. M. 4.30 ar. 5.50; 6.00 ar. 7.11. Via Wakefield Junction, 10.35 ar. 11.30; 12.40 ar. 9.00. SUNDAY: P. M. 6.40 ar. 7.40.

GOING EAST. A. M. 7.02 H. N. 8.23, 9.00, 10.24. P. M. 12.52 N. 1.26, 3.42 N. 4.05, 5.45, 6.47 H. N. 7.52 H. SUNDAY: A. M. 9.06 H. P. M. 6.47, 8.25 H.

H. to Haverhill only. N. connects to Newburyport.

GOING NORTH, VIA MANCHESTER. A. M. 8.23. P. M. 1.00, 5.45, 6.47. SUNDAY: A. M. 9.06. P. M. 6.47.

For Ballardsville take Lowell trains. The 8.23 a.m. train from here connects for Salem, Point of Pines, every day in the week.

POST-OFFICE, ANDOVER, MASS.

A. Marland, P. M.

Open from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Money Order Hours. 8 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.
Hours on Legal Holidays, 8 to 9.30 a.m.

MAILS READY FOR DELIVERY.
8 a.m. from Boston, New York, South, West, and Lawrence.

9 a.m. from Boston, New York, South, West, and Lawrence.
1.30 p.m. from Boston, New York, South, West, and Lawrence.

4.30 p.m. from Boston, New York, West, South, and East.
5 p.m. from Boston, New York, West, South, and East.

6 p.m. from Lawrence and North.
7.15 p.m. from Boston, New York, South, and West.

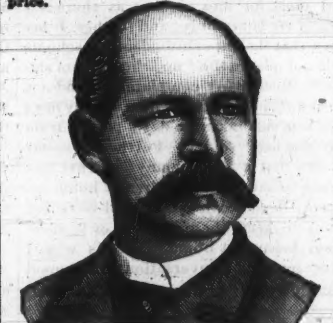
7.30 p.m. from East.
MAILS CLOSE.

7 a.m. for Boston, New York, South, and West.
8 a.m. for Lawrence, North and East.

9.20 a.m. for Boston, New York, South, and West.
12 m. for Boston, New York, South, West, and Lawrence.

8.40 p.m. for Lawrence, North and East.
6.45 p.m. for Boston, New York, South, and West.

CAUTION. Take no shoes unless W. L. Douglas's name and price are stamped on the bottom. If the dealer cannot supply you, send direct to factory, enclosing advertised price.



W. L. DOUGLAS
\$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

Best in the world. Examined by the U. S. Army, Navy, and Marine Corps. Made in the U. S. of America.

\$3 & \$2 SHOES FOR LADIES.

Best Material. Best Style. Best Fitting. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass. Sold by

Examine W. L. Douglas's \$3.00 Shoe for Gentlemen and Ladies.

FOR SALE BY
BENJ. BROWN,
MAIN ST., ANDOVER.

CANNON'S
COMMERCIAL
COLLEGE.

588 Essex St., Lawrence, Mass.

All studies pertaining to
Practical Education
Thoroughly Taught.

REFERENCES:

HON. A. B. BRUCE,

Ex-Mayor of Lawrence.

HON. J. R. SIMPSON,

Ex-Mayor of Lawrence.

HON. C. C. CLOSSON,

Of firm of Fredrick and Closson.

MR. JOHN N. COLE,

Of this Paper.

T. A. Holt & Co.

Groceries
AND
Dry Goods.

Andover, Mass.

KENNELLY & SYLVESTER'S,
256 Essex St., Lawrence, Mass.,

IS THE PLACE TO BUY

PIANOS and ORGANS.

They are the agents for several different kinds, particularly the HALLET & DAVIS and EMERSON'S. These

Pianos have been established over 50 years.

Sold for Cash or on Installments

Two First-class Tuners

and Repairers guarantee satisfaction.

They also have a large stock of Sheet Music

and Music Books. Best quality Small Musical Goods:

Banjos, Guitars, Mandolins, Strings of the Best Quality, Etc.

KENNELLY & SYLVESTER,

256 Essex St., Lawrence, Mass.

NOYES'

Furniture & Warerooms,

PARK STREET,

ANDOVER, MASS.

A NEW INVOICE

Parlor Stoves!

Just Arrived.

A FINE SELECTION.

Geo. Saunders,


PRACTICAL PLUMBER AND TINSMEITH.

Main Street.

SEATTLE
Real Estate!

The subscriber, a graduate of Pynchard Free School and Phillips Academy in '74 and '76, is prepared to receive sums of \$500 and upwards, for investment. Will pay one-half profits or guarantee 10 per cent. per annum. His investments during the past two years have averaged 125 per cent. per annum, the lowest paying 50 per cent.

W. F. RICHARDSON,

J. M. BRADLEY.

Tailor & Furnisher.
 established 1875.

FINE CUSTOM WORK A SPECIALTY.

Foreign and Domestic Woolens, and a large line of Novelties in Suitings for gentlemen's inspection.

Leading Styles in Furnishing Goods and Hats and Caps.

MAIN STREET, ANDOVER, MASS.

Andover National Bank

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.

Boxes to Rent. Storage for Silverware.

M. T. Stevens, Pres.

Moses Foster, Cashier.

Leeds Land & Investment Co., \$1,500,000
 Sioux City Land Co., capital, \$500,000

John Eaton,

Investment & Securities,

Office: Equitable Building,

Room 30, Boston.

ACRE PROPERTY IN SIOUX CITY,

A specialty. A limited number of shares of the

SIOUX CITY LAND CO.

will be sold at \$65 per per share, par value \$100, if applied for at once.

Send for Circulars!

Mortgagee's Sale.

By virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage given to James H. Cochran by Michael Nolan, dated April 10th, 1884, recorded with Essex Northern District Deeds, Book 75, Page 331, for breach of condition of said mortgage, will be sold by Public Auction on the premises hereinafter described, on Saturday, November 15, 1890, at half past three o'clock in the afternoon, all and singular the premises described in said mortgage, namely: A certain lot of land in said Andover on the road leading from the dwelling house of widow Nancy M. Berry to North Andover, bounded, beginning at the south-westerly corner thereof, by land now or late of heirs of Francis Richardson and said road, thence running northerly by said road about fifty-eight rods and twenty-seven links to land of D. C. Hadden, thence by said Hadden land easterly, as the wall stands, about thirty-six rods and twenty links to land now or late of W. G. Hammond, thence by said Hammond land north 70° west twenty-two links, thence southerly as the wall stands about forty-seven rods and four links to land now or late of said Hammond and land now or late of said Richardson heirs, thence as the wall stands about thirty-six rods and sixteen links to the road and point of beginning. Terms will be made known at sale.

JAMES H. COCHRAN, Mortgagee.
 October 23, 1890.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Probate Court.

To all persons interested in the estate given in trust for the benefit of Frederick W. Greene, under the will of Mary M. Greene, late of Andover, in said County, widow, deceased.

WHEREAS, a petition has been presented to said Court, by Frederick W. Greene, of Andover, in the County of Essex, praying to be appointed trustee under the will of said deceased, which has been proved in said Court.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Salem, in said County of Essex, on the first Monday of December, next, at nine o'clock, before noon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same.

And said Frederick W. Greene is ordered to serve this citation by publishing the same once a week, for three successive weeks, in the Andover Townsman, printed at Andover, the last publication to be two days at least before said Court.

Witness, Rollin E. Harmon, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this thirtieth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

J. T. MAHONEY, Register.

THE ANDOVER TOWNSMAN, ANDOVER, MASS.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY
THE ANDOVER PRESS (Limited).

JOHN N. COLE, Managing Editor.
 GEO. A. HIGGINS, Local Editor.
 Subscription price, \$2.00 per year, in advance. Single copies 5 cents.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid and notice of the discontinuance given at this office, except at the option of the publisher.

All communications for the paper, to receive prompt attention, should be addressed to THE ANDOVER TOWNSMAN.

All business matters should be addressed to THE ANDOVER PRESS.

The ANDOVER TOWNSMAN being the only newspaper published in Andover, offers an especially valuable field for advertisers.

Advertising rates sent on application.

A thoroughly fitted STEAM JOB PRINTING OFFICE is connected with the TOWNSMAN, and all orders in this department will receive prompt and careful attention.

The Offices of the TOWNSMAN are in Draper's Block,
 36 & 38 MAIN STREET.

Entered as 2d Class Matter at the Andover Post-Office.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1890.

The TOWNSMAN Free for November and December.

To all New Subscribers for 1891 we will send the Townsman Free to January 1, 1891, dating their subscriptions to December 31, 1891, or 14 months for \$2.00.

SUPPORT YOUR LOCAL PAPER.

In the recent discussion of the street railway question we have come in for much adverse criticism on account of our stand for a system that would do away with the unsightly and dangerous overhead wires. We have tried every way possible to have the storage battery system considered in the grant of the Selectmen; but it has been termed a failure by all who "know all about it," and the overhead system is to be licensed. But it may be interesting to some of our readers to know that the town of Danvers has just spoken very strongly in endorsement of the storage battery road, in refusing by a large majority to allow the Naumkeag Street Railway of Salem right to erect poles for an overhead system. The claim of the opponents to the overhead system was that it was folly to license an inferior system when there was a better one, and one of which they had daily proofs of superiority. The Danvers people have certainly had an opportunity to judge of the merits of the storage battery system, and their judgment is a strong one in its favor.

The election of some other disturbing element, has had a very disastrous effect on the stock market the past week, and several old and long-established houses have been obliged to suspend on account of the depreciation in securities. Railroad stocks have suffered the most, and the uneasy state of the market must make much worry for people who rely on their stocks and bonds for an income.

Sam. D. Stevens of North Andover is spoken of as a possible attaché of Governor Russell's staff. The Andover would have reason to be pleased at such an honor, and it would be an excellent choice on the part of the Governor.

The decision of the Trustees of the Puncture School to furnish the text-books, as announced last week, will be welcome news to the parent. Such a provision places the Puncture on nearer the same level with other high schools, and removes quite a burden from many who have been obliged to keep their children out of the Puncture on account of the expense. If the school owns the books, the same ones may be used several years, and the outlay will be light after the first year. The first book to be introduced by the Trustees will be a new music reader. Principal Baldwin has been urgent for the movement since his coming to Andover, and he is much pleased at the action.

Andover's foot-ball season is closed, and with no serious injuries. We believe the accidents are summed up in a broken leg, four sprained ankles, a broken nose, and a broken hand. Such a game as last Saturday's cannot help but impress one with the need of much more stringent rules as to slugging. A foot-ball game is a grand place for a boy to learn to control his temper; it makes boys quick, keen, and alert, and is excellent exercise; but the abuses of the opportunity for all these good things are fast making it a game not fit for a gentleman to be in, and much more unfit for a lady to watch.

At the session of Probate Court in Salem, Monday, the will of the late Prof. Austin Phelps was proved. In it he bequeaths \$1000 to Smith's College of Northampton, the income to be used for the increase of the books of the Philosophical Library, in memory of Prof. Stuart Phelps. The will also bequeathes \$200 to the American Educational Society.

Farmers' Club.
 The Farmers' Club has issued its list of subjects for discussion with the appointed leaders for the season of 1890-91, and it is as follows:
 Thursday, Nov. 20, 1890. Reports of Committees, followed by general reports of success and failures from members.
 Thursday, Dec. 18, 1890. Our Dairy; Best breed of cows; Method of feeding, and general care. E. Francis Holt, Hartwell Abbott, Peter D. Smith, Henry Hayward.

Thursday, Jan. 15, '91. General remarks on agriculture, at home and abroad. Rev. C. F. P. Bancroft, Prof. Petee, and volunteers.

Thursday, Feb. 19, 1891. Which is best for the farmer, Protection or Free Trade? John Saunders, John L. Smith, Joseph W. Smith, Frank Gulliver, Rev. Mr. Wilbur.

Thursday, March 19, 1891. Farming: Should it run into a specialty, or general crops? Samuel H. Boutwell, Charles C. Blunt, L. H. Sheldon, I. S. Carruth, Joshua H. Chandler.

Germania Orchestra.
 The entertainment in the People's Course, Monday evening, drew out a large audience which heartily enjoyed the concert by the Germania Orchestra of Boston. It was composed of nine men, and the different selections as given on the programme printed last week, were very artistically rendered and deserved the applause which they received. Mr. Strasser, the clarinet soloist, being unable to present, his place was most ably filled by Mr. Staats, who in his selection "Fantasie Brillant" well merited the hearty encore which the audience gave it. E. K. Hood, humorist, also assisted in making the programme one of pleasure, his three selections being loudly applauded. His character impersonations were especially good and after his first piece he was at once a favorite with the audience.

A Ballardvale Boy.
 In the chapter of Dr. Root's autobiography published in the Musical Visitor for November is the following allusion to one of our Ballardvale boys that may be of interest.

"I was in time to see the costly and elegant opera house go. I could not get near enough to see the rear building in which was my working-room and library. I wondered if my green box was safe. The young men in the store had laughed among themselves a good deal because I often said: 'If there's a fire, save the green box.' It was an old paper affair, but it contained my daily work and all my unpublished manuscripts. We had built a large brick vault in the cellar of the rear building but a few months before to make a safe place for the plates of our new very large catalogue. It was the duty of the porter to put the green box in the vault with the other valuables at night. He had not done so at this time, and Mr. Murray's brother Robert, who slept near, and was hastily looking about just before the fire reached there, saw it, and remembering my injunction, saved it."

Storm Signals Again.

Editor of the Townsman:
 I am "one of 'em" who believe in fair weather schools as I think it is very important for parents to look after the health of their children, as a good many diseases of children can be traced to wet feet or clothes which have been gotten on stormy days on the road to or sitting from three to five hours with wet clothing in school. A signal half an hour before school is in most cases enough notice for no school. If it is found desirable that an earlier "no school signal" should be given, it can most likely be had by expressing a desire for it to the School Committee. It is a well known fact that the attendance in our schools on stormy days is very small, and that the instruction given that day has to be given the next day again; and has mother much further right to complain as the "no school signal" for the last two months struck only once for no school all day, and once for one session, as there is a loss of six hours only; and further, I believe that the Superintendent of schools will not misuse the "no school storm signal." Good many complaints would not be heard about no school on stormy days if it was only taking a day's pay off from the teachers' salary. Further it seems to me that a good many parents are afraid to have their children at home on stormy days, because it is hard work for them to keep them at home or to make them behave at home. This is what I have found in conversation with a good many parents.

A FATHER.

The Congregational Club.
 The executive committee of the Merriam Valley Congregational Club at a meeting held in Andover the past week, arranged a most interesting program for Forefather's night. The meeting will be held in Haverhill on the evening of Dec. 22d, and the topic for discussion will be on the relations of the leading church denominations to the Puritans. Addresses will be made by representatives of the Baptists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians and Congregationalists. Rev. Frederic Palmer of Christ Church is expected to speak for the Episcopalians, and Dr. O. P. Gifford of Boston for the Baptists. A grand meeting is assured.

A Brilliant Wedding.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH in Westfield was the scene of a brilliant morning wedding on Wednesday, when William T. Thayer, assistant superintendent of the Westfield Gas and Electric Light Works, was united in marriage with Miss Martha Horton Sterns of this town, and formerly of Westfield. It might well be called a chrysanthemum wedding, for the space inside the altar rail was filled with tier upon tier of handsome plants in full bloom, and the bridesmaids carried muffs of various colors of this beautiful flower. "A pretty and touching feature," says the Springfield Republican, "connected with the ceremony was that as the couple were being pronounced husband and wife the sun's rays, which had not been seen for two days, burst from a rift in the clouds, and shone through the stained glass windows, filling the church with brightness." The church was well filled with several hundred guests to witness the union of this popular young couple. Rev. L. H. Lockwood performed the ceremony, which was after the Episcopal form and with a ring, the organ during the service playing a soft interlude.

The groom awaited the bride at the altar, the latter being accompanied by Rev. L. H. Thayer, of Portsmouth, who acted as best man. The bridesmaids were Miss Thayer of Westfield, Miss Sterns of Springfield, Miss Stevens of Westfield, and Miss Davison of Hartford. The bride wore a tan shade travelling dress, the maid of honor, Miss Jennie B. Wilson of Cambridge, a cream, and the bridesmaids white cloth, tailor-made dresses, with brown hats and gloves. The ushers were Hiram H. and Charles S. Thayer of Minneapolis, Minn., George E. Kimball of Bradford, William Odlin of Andover, Chester H. Abbe, Charles H. Beals, and Fred L. Norton of Westfield.

After the ceremony there was an hour's reception in the south parlor of the church, which was tastefully decorated with evergreens, ferns, and flowers, and shut off from the hall by a portiere of running pine. The presents were numerous and beautiful. After a brief wedding trip they will make their residence in Westfield. Mrs. Thayer has many friends in this town, who will unite in wishing her a most happy and successful wedded life.

A Grand Concert.

Gen. Wm. F. Bartlett Woman's Relief Corps announces a grand entertainment for next Wednesday night in the Town Hall. It will consist of a concert by the famous Hild-Park Company, consisting of the following eminent solo artists: Herr Carl Hild, the great German violinist; Miss Ella Jocelyn, the famous New York contralto; Mr. Frederic Gillette, the popular baritone; Mrs. Carl Hild, accompanist, and Miss Annie Park, the greatest living lady cornetist.

The company has traveled in the principal places in the United States and the press everywhere speaks in the highest terms of their concert. The fact alone that such a worthy organization as the Woman's Relief Corps is presenting this entertainment should warrant a large crowd and the concert will without doubt deserve a full house.

The admission will be 25 cents, with reserved seats 50 cents, and are on sale at the Andover Bookstore.

The McAll Meeting.

The Rev. J. C. Bracq of Paris, now Representative Secretary of the American McAll Association, is not a stranger in Andover, having addressed a union meeting here two or three years ago. At that time, Mr. Bracq spoke especially of the Protestant Churches in France. Last evening, in the South Church, he began his address by giving a brief, but forcible survey of the power of the Roman Catholic Church during the long years that it held sway in France. Then followed the misuse of power, leading to unrest and revolt on the part of the people, and to their readiness to receive the seeds of materialism sown in England. Materialism has so interpenetrated all classes and conditions of men in France as to have become a vast disintegrating force, acting especially upon the Roman Catholic Church, and yet failing to give multitudes what they need and crave. Just here, evangelizing efforts, of which the McAll Mission is one, come in to work their work.

Eighteen and a half years ago, France was discouraged, worn and battered by the Franco-Prussian war, and by the Commune. At that time, Mr. and Mrs. McAll began their God given work in one of the worst quarters in Paris. As Mr. Bracq graphically said: "Here they murdered the French language to the glory of God." Among the many benefits coming from the McAll Mission, may be cited: New life has been put into the Protestant Churches, Protestant ministers have learned to speak in simple, straightforward ways to their congregations, hymns, translated under Mrs. McAll's direction, have supplied a lack long felt and have been sent broadcast throughout France, and the love of Christ is constraining many to obey Him. Now is the time of need. France needs the gospel. France needs men to proclaim the gospel. Give now to enthusiastic, liberty-loving France this "best gift" and she will give it to the world.

WHY NOT use the best. The best is the cheapest. Try World Soap, it always gives satisfaction.

Obituary.

The issue for Nov. 7th, announced the death in Brooklyn, N. Y., of Emily F. wife of Samuel Raymond. She was the only daughter of Wm. S. and F. K. Butsum of Salem where she was born in July 1811. Married in June 1838, she resided in Charlestown till 1850, when the welfare of the family, to which had been added two sons and a daughter, brought them to the farm life at North Andover. All who have visited what was once called the finest farm in the county, will recall the retired situation, picturesque and full of charm to a lover of nature, yet it proved, in time, to be "a desert of Arabia" to those long used to the social life and crowded streets of the city. After these years of separation this self-reliant nature, with new strength for the trials yet to come, left the uninterrupted day, the scattered neighborhood, the small circle of North Andover friends, and about 1861 came into our larger round of town life, bringing to us her rare intellectual power, a keenness and fairness of judgment equal for weighing books, men, or affairs, and with her sound judgment and loving sympathy she became the trusted confidant of old and young. Other work in the kingdom of uses might have been set for her in a calmer time, but in our storm of war the bolt fell when the word of that which is the hardest for both North and South to forget, came to Andover on March 18, 1865, and began its work in the tender mother heart. The New England endurance that carried her beloved younger son at eighteen, through the gate of starvation to a victor's crown, was also his mother's inheritance, and the long years of pain shared by many another brave woman throughout the land, will be reckoned by the God of Battles as part of the price of freedom. Patient, loving, living only for others, she bore her burden till Nov. 6, 1890, when near her eightieth year she passed into the eternal rest.

My path ran beside hers only for a short space, and most of those who walked earlier and longer with her have gone before. They could better tell of her interest in the distribution of the charities of Christ Church and how, among its members, none were more faithful in worship as well as work. Few, who are called to a long life, retain so surely to the end the clear thought, the faithful memory and the loving impulse, even remembering the common wants of the household and the birthday gifts for the absent ones, after she had entered "the valley of the shadow." What this loss will be to the one who is left to make a new home, can only be understood by those who with feeble steps still walk alone among us with heads bowed low with the weight of four score years.

Sunday Services for Nov. 16.

SOUTH CHURCH.—10.30 A.M. Rev. J. J. Blair the pastor will preach. Sunday School at noon. Evening service at 7.15.
CHRIST CHURCH.—Morning service at 10.30. Preaching by Rev. Frederic Palmer. Evening Service at 7.15.
FREE CHURCH.—Sermon by pastor at 10.30 Sunday School at 12M. Y. P. S. C. E. at 6.15. Lecture by Pastor "A Model Citizen" at 7 p.m.
CHAPEL.—Sermons by Prof. Taylor at 10.30 A.M. Afternoon at 2 P.M.
WEST CHURCH.—Preaching service at 10.30 by Rev. F. W. Greene. Sunday school at 12 M. Evening at 7 in the vestry, also in Osgood School-house.
BAPTIST CHURCH.—Preaching service at 10.30 Sermon by Rev. W. H. Alden D.D. of Portsmouth N. H. Sunday school concert at 7 p.m. Subject, The Bible.
ST. AUGUSTINE'S CHURCH.—Services at 8.30 A.M. and 3.30 P.M. 10.30 A.M. High Mass and sermon by Rev. J. J. Ryan.

Advertised Letters.

The following is a list of letters advertised Nov. 10th, '90.

Abbott, Harry F.	Miller, Euphemia
Carr, Mrs. Walter	McCroa, Mary
Chamberlain, J. P.	O'Brien and Driscoll, J.
Chandler, Rev. J. E.	Park, Mrs. M. E.
Chandler, Mrs.	Patterson, Mrs. G. W.
Hamblet, C. A.	Peabody, Mrs. Porter
Hayward, Mrs. L. M.	Resident.
Kitchell, C. P.	Richardson, Miss N. P.
Seaver, Mr.	Sork, W. B.

BIRTHS.

In North Andover, Oct. 31st, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wilcox.
 In North Andover, Nov. 1, a son to Mr. and Mrs. William F. Quinton.

DEATHS.

In North Andover, Nov. 12, of diphtheria, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Pendlebury, aged 5 years.

The New Discovery.

You have heard your friends and neighbors talking about it. You may yourself be one of the many who know from personal experience just how good a thing it is. If you have ever tried it, you are one of its staunch friends, because the wonderful thing about it is, that when once given a trial, Dr. King's New Discovery every after holds a place in the house. If you have never used it and should be afflicted with a cough, cold or any Throat, Lung or Chest trouble, secure a bottle at once and give it a fair trial. It is guaranteed every time, or money refunded. Trial bottles free at any Druggist.

SCHOOL NOTES.

Miss Agnes C. Morrison of the Second Primary School is sick this week, and Miss Grace Langlands is teaching in her place.

The teachers' monthly meeting will be held at the Central Grammar School on Wednesday, Nov. 26th, at 2.30 o'clock p.m. It is expected the teachers will be paid for the current month on that day. The programme of exercises would suggest a very interesting and profitable meeting.

The next meeting of the School Committee will be on Tuesday evening, Nov. 26. The subject of "Additional rules" is to be discussed at the meeting; and also a report of the workings of the remedial ventilation in the Central Grammar building, is expected.

According to the new Rules and Regulations to be published, the teachers are allowed a visiting day each term. All wide-awake teachers recognize the value of visiting other schools, and are sure to gather new ideas and methods in work that will be of use to them in making their own schools better, and their teaching more valuable.

On Friday last the pupils of Abbott school unfurled a beautiful flag to the breeze. The attending exercises by the pupils were most excellent, and reflect much credit on their teacher, Miss Alice J. Low. Mr. E. Francis Holt made the presentation speech and Supt. Halstead responded on the part of the school. The national colors now float over all our schools but the North.

As the flags that we have recently put over our school houses will soon wear out if hoisted every day, the Superintendent is about to publish a list of days on which to raise the flag. These "flag days" will commemorate notable historical events to be presented to the schools by the teachers, and made prominent some time during the day. We can see by this very excellent plan how some interesting and impressive lessons may then be forcibly presented to the children.

We see no occasion for alarm in the action of the school committee in regard to "storm signals." The custom of having but one session in our schools on very stormy days has long prevailed here, and is not an innovation of the present committee, who are merely seeking to regulate this custom by making its application uniform. They, therefore, are not responsible for its existence, although they deem it a wise provision, one eminently suited to subserve the public good; and does it not occur to some of us that much of the recent criticism of their action in this matter is wholly untimely and irrelevant? Their action is without doubt in harmony with that of the committees of every progressive community within our Commonwealth, and we venture to state that under their conservative management there will be less loss of time on account of stormy weather, and more general satisfaction in this respect than has hitherto been the case. As to the morning signal, we are assured it will be ordered and given only when the strongest opponent to the system would admit the wisdom of its use.

Victory for Andover, 14-0.

The Phillips Academy foot-ball eleven again proved their superiority over their rivals from New Hampshire last Saturday afternoon, defeating the Exeter team by a score of 14 to 0. Contrary to the general rule the weather was very good for foot-ball, and the largest crowd which ever witnessed one of these contests was present on the campus, all the available space being taken up. There were also eight coaches, six of which were loaded with Andover and two with Exeter enthusiasts; and all gaily bedecked with the colors of their respective sides. Innumerable banners floated and there was no end to the yards of ribbon used.

The last contest with Exeter was in the fall of 1888, when Andover won a great foot-ball game by a score of 10 to 0. Existing troubles, which are generally known to everyone, prevented any games up to this time. But the two faculties succeeded in drawing up a set of rules, which it is thought will cause the games to go off all right. There was no celebration allowed until the Exeter men had departed and none but the managers were allowed to accompany the visitors to the depot.

The result of the season's work had made Andover and her admirers very hopeful of victory, but Exeter often has surprises in store for her opponents, though she did not this time thanks to the superior rush line of the Andover team. Exeter's backs were very strong, especially Phelan, but they were unable to accomplish much on account of the breaking through of the Andover rush-line. Phelan tried his best to get around the Andover ends, but in almost every case they brought him down. Exeter struggled hard to score, but never got beyond the 10-yard line.

There was a good deal of unnecessary roughness, Exeter being the more inclined to slug, for which Haradon who played opposite Townsend was justly ruled off the field by the umpire. Also men were hurt quite frequently, causing many delays.

It would be unfair to give special credit to a few players, for every man worked to win and played a team game throughout. It was a pleasure to watch the map which they put into the game.

Capt. Townsend showed great pluck in playing the game through after being quite seriously hurt in the first part, as

did also Knapp who had one eye badly injured early in the game and was unable to see with it afterwards. Andover had the kick off and in less than three minutes Knapp went across the line for a touchdown and kicked a goal. Both teams now struggled hard but Exeter cannot keep the Andover men back. Knapp gets near enough to try for a goal from the field, failing by about four inches, but the ball strikes the crossbar and bounces back into Townsend's arms and he breaks through for a touchdown, from which Knapp kicked a goal. Score 12 to 0.

The first half closed with this score and the ball in the centre of the field. In the second half, Exeter strained every nerve to score and had the ball in Andover's territory much of the time. However, soon after the start Hopkins broke through the centre and places the pig-skin behind the posts for the last touchdown. No goal. Score 16 to 0. For the rest of the time the ball went back and forth from one part of the field to the other until finally time is called in darkness, the ball being on Andover's 40-yard line.

Immediately the victorious eleven are carried off the field on the shoulders of their followers amid loud cheering. Mr. Carpenter of the H. L. S. was referee, and Mr. Coffin of Wesleyan, umpire. Capt. Townsend and Wm. Odlin (who has coached the team) deserve great credit for this victory, for both have worked untiringly for success. The evening witnessed the usual celebration, a procession headed by the Andover Band, calling at the houses of the several teachers for speeches, tooting of fishing horns and a fire on the campus.

The Kroeger Piano.

The following is an account of how Messrs. Brown, Page & Hillman, of Peoria, Ill., came to take so much "stock" as they do in the Kroeger piano. The piano business was new to Mr. Brown when he engaged in it, and as each of his salesmen had his own special favorite, he took the novel plan related below to reach his own conclusions in the matter. He sent to the leading manufacturers, such as Steinway, Kroeger, Chickering, Decker Bros., etc., etc., and placing them side by side in their piano rooms he sent for Mr. E. L. Howard, a blind pianist noted for the keenness of his hearing and excellent judgment of the quality of piano tones. He examined all the pianos thoroughly without a hint as to the maker of any of them. When he came to a Steinway, he remarked: "They are getting better," and when he tried the Kroeger & Son's he pronounced it the finest of them all, giving his reason for so doing before he ascertained the maker's name. The next test was with Blind Boone, the noted concertist, with the same result. (Blind Boone uses a Chickering piano in his concerts.) He says of the Kroeger: "The finest piano I ever put my hand on; but I love my Chickering." Blind Tom, who is equal in imitation to Blind Boone, but who has not the intelligence, says in his broken way of the Kroeger: "Fine, no break, no break!" After making these tests, Mr. Brown decided he could make no mistake in pushing the Kroeger piano and pronouncing it, though not the highest in price, the finest piano made.—*The Presto, Chicago, Ill.*

Abbott Village.

Mrs. Michael Kelley visited her son at Crescent Beach, Saturday and Sunday.

Alexander and William Fraser of Crescent Beach, spent Sunday in the Village.

The Andover Cricket Club will hold a social next Saturday evening, in the Lower Hall. The cup and badges for the past season's work will be presented at this time.

Lindsay Bethune, formerly in the employ of the Smith & Dove Company, will enter their employ again.

The family of David Bruce, who came here from the West a few weeks ago, has moved to North Andover.

Frye Village.

Joseph Greenwood, of Lawrence, spent Sunday with friends in the village.

Miss Agnes C. Morrison is confined to the house by illness. Her place at the South-Centre school is being filled by Miss Grace Langlands.

Don't forget the entertainment by the Volunteer Minstrels to-night. Every one in the village should see it. The curtain will rise promptly at 8 o'clock.

William Leitch and family have moved into the house recently occupied by J. W. Lindsay on the Main St.

The new curtain for the stage in the Hall is in position and presents a nice appearance. It will be used for the first time to-night.

Mrs. Cate of Wakefield was in the village the past week visiting friends.

A number of the young people in the village called at the house of James Campbell Tuesday night, their purpose being a surprise party on his son Andrew. And it was a complete surprise, for Andrew was unaware that any such thing was being perpetrated on him. Soon, however, all made themselves at home and a most enjoyable evening was passed in playing games and in partaking of a collation. During the evening he was presented with a handsome pair of cuff buttons by the friends who had come together.

Bert Hill of Worcester, has been the guest of his father for a few days this week.

The doors of the hall will be opened at 7.15 o'clock to-night. Get your seats early and avoid the rush.

BALLARDVALE.

The Mission Band and ladies of the Union Church have sent a barrel filled with useful articles to furnish rooms at the Ballard school at Macon, Ga. At the same time a respectable sum of money was sent to the same destination.

Rev. Samuel Bowker was in town last Friday.

Mr. Chas. Dillaway of Boston, an old employee of the Craighead & Kintz Co., was in town Monday.

John P. Morgan has moved into the house on Lowell St. just made vacant by the removal of W. F. Parker.

Orell Ashton has had the L of his house on River St. extensively repaired.

John De Seve has sold his horse, carriage, etc., to Mr. Lothar A. M. Von Grave.

Cole & Hardy will put up a new barn on River St. for Mr. Patrick Riley. The old barn in the rear of his house will be removed and the new one will replace it.

Louis Rivet came here last week with a lot of barber's furniture with the intention of opening a shop in Connell's old meat market but for some reason he declined to open up, and moved his belongings out of town without loss of time.

Richard Sherry is going to open a meat and provision store next to P. V. Joyce's tobacco store.

There is none too much light at the crossing these dark nights. A man who was evidently accustomed to navigating by lights attempted, Wednesday evening, to make a short cut from the hay scales to the electric light near Greene and Woodlin's store. He would probably have had an interesting time before getting over the different platforms, fences, and switches necessary to attain the objective point, but fortunately bystanders helped him out of his difficulty in time to prevent damage.

Rev. E. E. Small attended, Wednesday, the annual meeting of the M. E. Missionary Association at Boston.

Please remember that the next lecture in the Bradlee Course will be next Thursday evening, Nov. 20. The lecturer will be Rev. J. L. Hill of Medford, who is too well known here elsewhere to need commendation to draw out an audience. His topic will be "Success a Duty."

A business meeting of the Union Church, called for last Monday evening, was adjourned until next Tuesday evening, Nov. 18.

Mr. George Simpson will move into the house to be vacated by P. J. Scott.

The vote at the Methodist Church, Sunday, as to whether women should be admitted to the general conference was in the affirmative.

In the recount of votes for Congress men, not a single error was found in the returns from this precinct, which speaks well for the carefulness of our precinct officers.

The J. P. Bradlee Engine Company's score in the Globe contest stood this morning 1890, with them in the twelfth place.

The large number of blanks cast in this precinct would show that we have either a good many voters of mugwumpish tendencies, or that our voters are not as intelligent as those of Andover. Probably the former reason is correct, as independents in precinct No. 1 are not so easily found as in this precinct.

It is said that W. F. Parker has bought the house in which he is now living.

Tickets are selling well for the Engine Company's ball, Thanksgiving eve, and a profit is assured.

A party named McGregor, from Lawrence, tied a spirited horse to a freight car the other day, and a train coming in frightened it so that a broken shaft was the result.

The new supplementary catalogue, showing books added to the Bradlee Library, is out. The books added are all standard works. This library is getting to be one of no small proportions.

Miss Ryan of Lowell, is visiting Mrs. Bonner, on River Street.

Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Small will entertain their Sunday School classes on Monday evening next.

Pioneer Lodge of the Order of Safety, installed its officers Wednesday evening. Electric Lodge, Bay State League, has added several new members, and eight second certificates have been taken out within a week. A new order will be instituted here soon.

The TOWNSMAN may be found on sale at Dr. Shattuck's drug store at all times. If extra copies are needed, it would be well to apply in advance, as an unexpectedly heavy demand sometimes exhausts his stock.

A Sound Legal Opinion.

E. Bainbridge Munday, Esq., County Atty., Clay Co., Tex., says, "Have used Electric Bitters, with most happy results. My brother also was very low with Malarial Fever and Jaundice, but was cured by timely use of this medicine. Am satisfied Electric Bitters saved his life."

Mr. D. I. Wilcoxson, of Horse Cave, Ky., adds a like testimony, saying he positively believes he would have died, had it not been for Electric Bitters.

This great remedy will ward off, as well as cure, all Malarial Diseases, and for all Kidney, Liver and Stomach Disorders stands unequalled. Price 20c. and \$1 at all Drug Stores.

NATURE'S COVERING.

The warm sunny summer days have been, but are no more. Instead we have with us the chill November gusts, the bleak and dreary landscape and the lowering leaden sky. The beautiful green mantle which has hitherto graced the slopes of Mother Earth has become faded and threadbare, and all her beautiful variegated draperies, which have been so pleasing to look upon and so beneficial in shielding us from the scorching rays of old Sol, have become ragged and tattered by the fierce onslaughts of the elements. As the stinging frosts begin to penetrate her bosom, the air becomes knife like in its keenness, and the winds more frisky and intractable, she realizes that she must now fortify herself and her slumbering offspring against the inevitable. Wise mother that she is, she has labored frantically, husbanding her resources, dealing out only that which was necessary at the time, leaving a goodly reserve which she now draws upon at her pleasure, and envelops all with a beautiful, spotless mantle of snow.

Another way of looking at it.

WHEW! GINGER!!

What a thunderin cold storm! Wife, these old Blankits are getting tew thin, but they've done good service and if they hadn't been good they'd been worn out lon ago. Where did you say they came from? Stearns? That's the place right opposite the Odd Fellows' Block, eh? Well I guess the winter has set in in dead earnest now and we're going to have a right smart spell o' weather and so to-morrow you had better go daown ter that same place and lay in a supply of fixins for yourself and the gals, sich ez Shawls and Jackets, and perhaps a good warm dress or two, along with some Undershirts and Stockin's and so forth. You can buy sich things as Gloves, Ribbons, Cossets, and Fancy Duds as ye see fit, but don't forget to git some warm wearables for sure, and above all don't you forgit them Blankits. Don't you forgit nuther to go to that same store, ez I've allers hearn tell thet the best place on airth to buy Dry Goods and so fourth is at

A. W. STEARNS & CO.'S

Dry Goods and Carpet House.

Cottage Sites for Sale.

EAST VALE.

I will sell now at Private Sale, and in Spring at Public Auction, from 80 to 100 Building Lots, for Cash, Approved Notes or Installments.

This property, as is well known, is but from five to seven minutes walk from depot, centre, of easy access, Elevated, Airy and Healthful. Haggett's Pond water and Electric Lights already in street. Electric Cars in the near future. This is a rare opportunity both for actual builders or investors, or some Manufacturer.

See Plan of Lots at Depot.
H. M. HAYWARD, Ballardvale.

Piano-Forte Tuning.

William Garrett, a practical tuner of 25 years' experience, as tuner for Chickering & Sons and Abbot Female Seminary, will attend to orders for tuning at any time there are THREE orders on his order book at the Andover Bookstore.

THE

Lawrence Hardware Co.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Lawn Mowers

—AND—

Rubber Hose.

Agents for the celebrated Adriance

Platt

BUCKEYE MOWER.

582 & 584 Essex Street.

J. O. A. BATCHELDER. J. M. SMITH.

Coal oil is a great advantage; and brittle lamp-chimneys go far to offset it.

But there is no need to lose by the breaking of chimneys any part of what we have gained by coal oil.

The breaking of chimneys is due to the brittleness of glass. Macbeth & Co., Pittsburgh, make nothing but chimneys, and none but tough glass. "Pearl-top" is their trade mark.

ELM HOUSE STABLES,

W. H. Higgins, Prop'r.

Carriages furnished for all kinds of parties, weddings, etc. First-class teams. Prompt and efficient service.

ELM SQUARE, ANDOVER.

FOR SALE.

Portion of Blacksmith's outfit: Belting and a S. A. Word surface plane. All in good order. Apply to J. M. Towne, Marblehead St., No. Andover Depot, Mass.

FARM FOR SALE.

The well known property of

John Chandler

IN

ABBOTT VILLAGE

is offered for sale. It is situated on Cuba St., less than two minutes walk from the village school, and about ten minutes walk from the Post Office, centre schools and churches. The Buildings consist of two story house with 11 rooms, painted and blinded; barn 50x32; a new barn built a few years ago 30ft. square and shed 18x40. There are 70 acres of land, divided into mowing, pasture and woodland. Land suitable for early products. Cuts 25 tons of hay. Apples and other small fruits in plenty. Excellent and never failing well of water. In fact a farm desirable in every way. For particulars Apply to

JOHN CHANDLER,

On the premises.

Or at J. H. Chandler's opp. Post Office.

A good opportunity to open up several desirable house lots, and leading through to the West Parish Road. Haggett's Pondwater runs in front of house.

Kindling Wood

And Shavings for sale by

HARDY & COLE, Andover.

Mrs. ELLA D. SWANTON

Has recently opened rooms in Mr. John Weeks' House on Florence Street, Andover, where she is prepared to do Dressmaking in all its branches, in a competent and thorough manner. All sewing work in her line are respectfully requested to call and get prices, as she is confident she can give satisfaction to all who patronize her. Will also go out by the day.

What is "That."

"That" is the famous 5 cent cigar, which is growing in favor every day with smokers. Give it a trial. For Sale at

G. C. LYLE'S

Main Street.

C. E. BARNES

G. E. Richardson & Co.

MILLINERY.

203 Essex St., Lawrence.

N. E. SAWYER.

H. F. CHASE,

MACHINIST, LOCK AND GUNSMITH.

SAW FILING,

And all kinds of light machine work neatly and promptly done. Guns for sale and to let. Loaded shells always on hand. Shop on Park Street, opposite Engine House, Andover.

THE

HYGIENIC

FELT INNERSOLE

SHOE,

IN ALL SIZES AND STYLES, FOR

GENTLEMEN AND LADIES, THE

MOST COMFORTABLE SHOE

MADE.

"Capitol" School Shoe,

TRY A PAIR FOR THE OPENING OF

NEXT SCHOOL YEAR.

J. E. Sears,

Bank Block, - Main Street.

THE BEST

Laundry in New England

SARGENT

STEAM • LAUNDRY • COMPANY,

1862 to 1868 Washington St.,

BOSTON.

H. A. BODWELL AND W. M. CLARKE,

Proprietors.

Respectfully solicits a liberal patronage from the Citizens of Andover. All orders sent to H. A. Bodwell or O. Chapman, will receive prompt attention. Lists furnished and goods collected and delivered free.

F. A. DINSMORE,

Park Street, Andover.

Heated Naptha Cleansing

A process which destroys moths and Buffalo bugs and their eggs. Removes all germs of sickness left in clothing, Bedding, Carpets, etc., etc.

Steam Carpet Beating.

FURNITURE

REPAIRING,

Upholstering, Shade Work.

Mattress Work and Furniture

Packing a Specialty.

Illustration of a steam carpet beating machine.

OFF SPAIN'S COAST.

BRITISH TORPEDO CRUISER SERPENT FOUNDERS AT SEA.

Carrying Overboard Two Hundred and Seventy-three Persons—But Three Survivors of the Disaster—Lord Hamilton Rescued.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The British torpedo cruiser *Serpent* has foundered off the coast of Spain. The *Serpent* was a twin screw vessel of 1770 tons and 4500 horse power.

The *Serpent* was lost at a point twenty miles north of Cape Finisterre. Out of 280 persons on board only three were saved. The *Serpent* went on the rocks during a storm on Monday night. A heavy mist prevailed at the time. Owing to the violence of the storm it was impossible to send assistance from the shore. Tremendous seas swept the decks of the doomed vessel, carrying away group after group of the unfortunate men on board. The news of the wreck was conveyed to Corunna, a distance of sixty miles, over mountain roads. The *Serpent's* complement was 170 officers and men. The others on board were going out to relieve men now on ships on the African coast.

MADRID, Nov. 12.—An official telegram from Corunna says that the *Serpent* was wrecked off Cape Finisterre, near the village of Camarinas. There were 276 persons on board, of whom only three were saved. The bodies of three ladies have been washed ashore.

The *Serpent* was a swift light cruiser, one of eight commenced during the administration of Lord Northbrook. She was launched in 1887. She was built after the ideas of Admiral Cooper Key, who insisted upon an immense horse power, which, according to previous notions, was out of all proportion to her displacement. She could maintain a speed of seventeen knots an hour. Lord Brassey, in his naval career, severely criticized the vessel. He said that economy of weight had been carried to excess in the construction of the ship, that her plating was too thin and that her armament was overdone. In a sea way, he said, her heavy top-weight would be a detriment to her speed and would unduly strain the hull. The vessel was 225 feet long, while she had a draught of only 14-1/2 feet.

The *Serpent* started last Saturday on her maiden voyage. She was commissioned for service in Africa last June, but was detained by several mishaps to her machinery. She and her consort were cordially disliked by the service. The *Serpent* has a bad record. She broke down more than once in the maneuvers of 1888. Several admirals condemned the whole class as crank.

Lloyd's agent at Corunna telegraphs: It appears that the *Serpent* was running for shelter in one of the bays north of Finisterre. It is not known whether she foundered or grounded on the fearful reefs that are a continuation of the Galician mountains. If she foundered, nobody need be surprised but the admiralty. If she grounded on the reefs she could not stand a minute's battering in a heavy sea. The Duke of Edinburgh was attending a Patti concert at Plymouth when the news of the disaster reached that town. He was immediately informed of the casualty and at once left the concert hall and hastened to the various newspaper offices in search of further details. After reading all the dispatches that had been received concerning the disaster he went directly home. He expressed the utmost sorrow at the fate that had overtaken so many brave men.

The newspaper offices at Plymouth were besieged by crowds of people anxious to hear further news of the disaster. Among these were the sobbing wives and daughters of many of the lost seamen.

MADE LIGHT OF THE DISASTER.

The First Lord of the Admiralty Will Probably Find Himself in a Bad Fix.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Lord George Hamilton, first lord of the admiralty, on rising to speak at a Conservative banquet at Acton, said he was sorry to announce that just before he came there he received a telegram that H. M. S. *Serpent* was lost on the coast of Spain, and he feared there had been a great loss of life. The *Serpent*, he said, was one of our best cruisers and was a valuable vessel, with excellent officers and crew. He could not tell the cause of the disaster.

The announcement caused a sensation, and it was evident that many of those present would have thought it proper to postpone the banquet; but no action being taken to that end, the banquet proceeded, and after the guests had eaten and drunk heartily, Lord George Hamilton fell off in the town with an unusually jolly speech, his rollicking humor provoking peal upon peal of laughter. The news of the affair soon reached the London clubs and excited much adverse comment. It is considered certain that Lord Hamilton's conduct will cause as much scandal against himself and the Tories as was aroused against Mr. Gladstone and his political adherents by the alleged presence of the Liberal premier at a party on the evening of the day when Gordon's death was announced in the London newspapers.

A BENEFIT TO MANKIND.

Professor Koch's Method of Curing Consumption to Be Given to the World.

BREILIN, Nov. 13.—Professor Koch will publish to the world on Saturday the composition of his cure for consumption. Any physician who desires further information as to details may therewith apply to Dr. Kornot, Professor Koch's assistant, who has established hospitals for the treatment of home and foreign patients. Professor Koch will now begin experimenting for a cure of diphtheria.

Warning to Track Walkers.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 13.—Albert Culatte, a Belgian, 35 years old, and two companions were on their way from River Point to Natick, using the New York and New England tracks. They were caught on a long, high bridge by a train. Two of the men jumped on the pilot of the engine, which was running slowly, but Culatte fell under the wheels and was dismembered. This is the third fatality to track walkers near that place in three months.

Fifteen Injured.

HYANNIS, Mass., Nov. 12.—A collision between a passenger train and a construction train occurred near Yarmouth. One man was killed, but about fifteen persons, including passengers and trainmen, were bruised or scalded.

Choked to Death.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 10.—While Charles Smith, a man of 51 years, was eating soup last night, a piece of meat lodged in his throat and before it could be removed he expired.

CHARLES M. WHITNEY & CO.

Big Drop in Stocks Catches Them—Liabilities of Over \$1,000,000.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—Charles M. Whitney & Co., bankers, of 96 Broadway, have suspended. The firm represents here the Whitney National bank of New Orleans and some other southern financial institutions. They have assigned to Mr. Quintard.

The members of the firm are Charles M. Whitney of New York and Edwin M. and Frank M. Larcher of West Orange, N. J. Mr. McCurdy, the counsel for the firm, said that the creditors would be paid in full unless the panic and sales in the exchange so reduced the margins as to render the money shorter. No statement was made showing the actual financial condition of the firm, but it is believed their liabilities will exceed \$1,000,000. On the street the opinion was that Whitney & Co. were loaded down with the Columbus, Toledo and Hooking Coal and Iron Co. securities, and that the fall in prices had carried them down in the crash. The house is well known on the street, and has in years past done a great deal of business. The credit of the firm was rated "good," and its capital reported to be from \$300,000 to \$500,000. It is said by men who ought to know that Whitney & Co.'s troubles began some time ago, when they were bears in a bull market, but that they succeeded in covering and getting out safely. Then came the present drop and they were caught on the other side. Added to their troubles on the Stock Exchange they were heavily interested in railroad and other schemes in the southwest, and this was a heavy drain upon the resources of the house.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—George W. Quintard, the assignee of Charles M. Whitney & Co., who failed on Tuesday, says that the firm owes about \$3,000,000, which is covered by collateral at 90 per cent. margin at the time of making the loans. The firm had on hand, he said, about \$100,000 in securities, and about twice that sum was due in cash, which it was thought would be paid within the next few days and would go toward making up to creditors any deficiencies on securities. The creditors have thus far borne themselves most amicably and some of the larger ones had offered several days to straighten out the difficulties, if possible. The firm owed nothing outside of the \$3,000,000 due on loans, the securities on which were deemed sufficient when the loans were made. Mr. Quintard said that the question of whether Whitney & Co. would be able to go on with their business depended upon the state of the market the next few days and the value of the securities pledged. Charles M. Whitney, Frank M. Larcher and Edwin M. Larcher, members of the firm of Whitney & Co., have filed individual assignments to Mr. Quintard.

THE FIGURING HAS BEGUN.

Possible Democratic Combinations on the Speakership and Presidency.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—With the return of members of congress to the city, the contest for the speakership of the next house begins to assume local interest and importance. The fight for the position will be waged warmly during the coming winter and will undoubtedly have its effect even on the deliberations of the presidential campaign of representatives. The most interesting phase of the subject at this time is the question of its relation to the contest for the Democratic nomination for the presidency in 1892. One of the current bits of gossip is that an alliance may be formed between the east and west in the speakership contest, with a view to an arrangement for the presidential nomination.

Prominent Democrats now in the city say that the Democratic strength of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Maryland, West Virginia, part of Pennsylvania and part of Virginia can be thrown for a western candidate for the speakership in exchange for western votes for an eastern candidate for the presidential nomination. Governor Abbott of New Jersey, ex-Governor Black of Pennsylvania, Senator Barbour of Virginia, and Senator Gorman of Maryland, are counted as favorable to such an alliance. In this combination the advocates for the presidency most spoken of are Whitney and Hill, while it is current gossip that the friends of Cleveland and Patterson in the east may form an alliance for the election of a southern candidate for speaker in exchange for southern votes in the Democratic national convention.

Senator Blackburn's Opinion of Russell. WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Senator Blackburn when asked whether Governor-elect Russell would be available presidential timber he immediately replied: "Admirable. His magnificent triumph places the Bay State in the doubtful column, and with the prestige and backing of such historic names as Hoar and Russell, who have been equally successful in this popular revolution, there is substantial reason for thinking that his brilliant son of Massachusetts might be honored with the highest office in the gift of the people."

CROP REPORTS.

Very Small Yield of Corn—Potatoes are Scarce and Will Be Higher.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The November returns to the department of agriculture of rates of yield per acre make the average for corn 19.9 bushels; potatoes, 37.5 bushels; buckwheat, 14.5 bushels; hay, 1.30 tons; toba co, 71.8 pounds. The corn crop makes the smallest yield reported, excepting only that of 1881, which was 18.6 bushels. It is 83 per cent. of the average of the last ten years, a period which included four unusually poor years, and only 73 per cent. of last year's crop. The principal decline is in the corn surplus states. The average yield of potatoes is 37.5 bushels. The condition in October was lower than in any previous reported crop, except in 1887, being 41.2 bushels per acre. It imports scarcely any advantage high prices. The yields of the hay crop are large as a rule throughout the country. The sugar cane crop will be a large one, and sugar beet have done well west of the Missouri, indicating a probably rapid development of the sugar industry.

Fifty-Five Lives Lost.

VIENNA, Nov. 12.—A ferryboat capsized in the river Waag, near Bixtritz, and fifty-five persons were drowned. It was overloaded with men, wagons and horses.

VIENNA, Nov. 13.—The bodies of thirty

of the persons who lost their lives by the capsizing of a ferry boat in the river Waag, near Bixtritz, have been recovered.

They Died Together.

HARTFORD, Nov. 12.—Two old maids, Mary and Anne Meyers, who lived with an imbecile, Mrs. North, at 15 Ellery street, were found dead yesterday. They had evidently been dead since Sunday, as the bodies were somewhat decomposed. The Medical Examiner Knight announced the cause of death as neglect and old age.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION

THAT WILL BRING HAPPINESS TO THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

Justice Field Holds That Crime and Misery are Directly Attributable to the Liquor Traffic.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The supreme court of the United States, in an opinion rendered by Justice Field in the case of P. Crowley, chief of police of San Francisco, appellant, vs. Henry Christensen, respondent, the order of the United States circuit court for the northern district of California, discharging Christensen on writ of habeas corpus. This is a liquor license case, and in its opinion the court broadly lays down certain fundamental principles affecting the relation in which this business and the laws of the country stand to each other. Christensen for several years conducted a retail liquor store, but in 1889 his application for a renewal of his license was refused by the police commissioners of San Francisco, in whom a municipal ordinance vested discretion to grant or refuse licenses for saloons, the refusal being based on the ground of the bad reputation which the place stood.

Christensen did business without a license, and was arrested. He sued out a writ of habeas corpus, and the United States circuit court ordered his discharge from custody on the ground that the ordinance made Christensen's business depend upon the arbitrary will of others, and in that respect denied to him the equal protection of the laws. In its opinion by Justice Field, the court says: "It is undoubtedly true that it is the right of every citizen to pursue any lawful business, subject to only such restrictions as are imposed upon all persons of the same age, sex or condition. But the possession and enjoyment of this right, and indeed of all rights, are subject to such restrictions as may be deemed by the governing authority of the country essential to the safety, health and peace, good order and morals of the community. Every citizen is under a duty to conform to the laws of the country, and it is only freedom from restraint under conditions essential to the equal enjoyment of the same right by others."

Liberty Regulated by Law.

The court says the regulations governing all the various pursuits of life are almost infinite, varying with the nature of the business, some regulations being designed to lessen noise, others to protect health, others to remove odors, and so on. It would hardly be necessary to mention this the court continues, were it not for the position often taken and vehemently asserted that there is something sacred in principle and objectionable in similar restrictions when applied to the business of selling by retail intoxicating liquors. It is urged that as liquors are used as beverages and the injury following them, it is only freedom from restraint under conditions essential to the equal enjoyment of the same right by others. It is then said that the regulations governing all the various pursuits of life are almost infinite, varying with the nature of the business, some regulations being designed to lessen noise, others to protect health, others to remove odors, and so on. It would hardly be necessary to mention this the court continues, were it not for the position often taken and vehemently asserted that there is something sacred in principle and objectionable in similar restrictions when applied to the business of selling by retail intoxicating liquors. It is urged that as liquors are used as beverages and the injury following them, it is only freedom from restraint under conditions essential to the equal enjoyment of the same right by others. It is then said that the regulations governing all the various pursuits of life are almost infinite, varying with the nature of the business, some regulations being designed to lessen noise, others to protect health, others to remove odors, and so on. It would hardly be necessary to mention this the court continues, were it not for the position often taken and vehemently asserted that there is something sacred in principle and objectionable in similar restrictions when applied to the business of selling by retail intoxicating liquors. It is urged that as liquors are used as beverages and the injury following them, it is only freedom from restraint under conditions essential to the equal enjoyment of the same right by others. It is then said that the regulations governing all the various pursuits of life are almost infinite, varying with the nature of the business, some regulations being designed to lessen noise, others to protect health, others to remove odors, and so on. It would hardly be necessary to mention this the court continues, were it not for the position often taken and vehemently asserted that there is something sacred in principle and objectionable in similar restrictions when applied to the business of selling by retail intoxicating liquors. It is urged that as liquors are used as beverages and the injury following them, it is only freedom from restraint under conditions essential to the equal enjoyment of the same right by others. It is then said that the regulations governing all the various pursuits of life are almost infinite, varying with the nature of the business, some regulations being designed to lessen noise, others to protect health, others to remove odors, and so on. It would hardly be necessary to mention this the court continues, were it not for the position often taken and vehemently asserted that there is something sacred in principle and objectionable in similar restrictions when applied to the business of selling by retail intoxicating liquors. It is urged that as liquors are used as beverages and the injury following them, it is only freedom from restraint under conditions essential to the equal enjoyment of the same right by others. It is then said that the regulations governing all the various pursuits of life are almost infinite, varying with the nature of the business, some regulations being designed to lessen noise, others to protect health, others to remove odors, and so on. It would hardly be necessary to mention this the court continues, were it not for the position often taken and vehemently asserted that there is something sacred in principle and objectionable in similar restrictions when applied to the business of selling by retail intoxicating liquors. It is urged that as liquors are used as beverages and the injury following them, it is only freedom from restraint under conditions essential to the equal enjoyment of the same right by others. It is then said that the regulations governing all the various pursuits of life are almost infinite, varying with the nature of the business, some regulations being designed to lessen noise, others to protect health, others to remove odors, and so on. It would hardly be necessary to mention this the court continues, were it not for the position often taken and vehemently asserted that there is something sacred in principle and objectionable in similar restrictions when applied to the business of selling by retail intoxicating liquors. It is urged that as liquors are used as beverages and the injury following them, it is only freedom from restraint under conditions essential to the equal enjoyment of the same right by others. It is then said that the regulations governing all the various pursuits of life are almost infinite, varying with the nature of the business, some regulations being designed to lessen noise, others to protect health, others to remove odors, and so on. It would hardly be necessary to mention this the court continues, were it not for the position often taken and vehemently asserted that there is something sacred in principle and objectionable in similar restrictions when applied to the business of selling by retail intoxicating liquors. It is urged that as liquors are used as beverages and the injury following them, it is only freedom from restraint under conditions essential to the equal enjoyment of the same right by others. It is then said that the regulations governing all the various pursuits of life are almost infinite, varying with the nature of the business, some regulations being designed to lessen noise, others to protect health, others to remove odors, and so on. It would hardly be necessary to mention this the court continues, were it not for the position often taken and vehemently asserted that there is something sacred in principle and objectionable in similar restrictions when applied to the business of selling by retail intoxicating liquors. It is urged that as liquors are used as beverages and the injury following them, it is only freedom from restraint under conditions essential to the equal enjoyment of the same right by others. It is then said that the regulations governing all the various pursuits of life are almost infinite, varying with the nature of the business, some regulations being designed to lessen noise, others to protect health, others to remove odors, and so on. It would hardly be necessary to mention this the court continues, were it not for the position often taken and vehemently asserted that there is something sacred in principle and objectionable in similar restrictions when applied to the business of selling by retail intoxicating liquors. It is urged that as liquors are used as beverages and the injury following them, it is only freedom from restraint under conditions essential to the equal enjoyment of the same right by others. It is then said that the regulations governing all the various pursuits of life are almost infinite, varying with the nature of the business, some regulations being designed to lessen noise, others to protect health, others to remove odors, and so on. It would hardly be necessary to mention this the court continues, were it not for the position often taken and vehemently asserted that there is something sacred in principle and objectionable in similar restrictions when applied to the business of selling by retail intoxicating liquors. It is urged that as liquors are used as beverages and the injury following them, it is only freedom from restraint under conditions essential to the equal enjoyment of the same right by others. It is then said that the regulations governing all the various pursuits of life are almost infinite, varying with the nature of the business, some regulations being designed to lessen noise, others to protect health, others to remove odors, and so on. It would hardly be necessary to mention this the court continues, were it not for the position often taken and vehemently asserted that there is something sacred in principle and objectionable in similar restrictions when applied to the business of selling by retail intoxicating liquors. It is urged that as liquors are used as beverages and the injury following them, it is only freedom from restraint under conditions essential to the equal enjoyment of the same right by others. It is then said that the regulations governing all the various pursuits of life are almost infinite, varying with the nature of the business, some regulations being designed to lessen noise, others to protect health, others to remove odors, and so on. It would hardly be necessary to mention this the court continues, were it not for the position often taken and vehemently asserted that there is something sacred in principle and objectionable in similar restrictions when applied to the business of selling by retail intoxicating liquors. It is urged that as liquors are used as beverages and the injury following them, it is only freedom from restraint under conditions essential to the equal enjoyment of the same right by others. It is then said that the regulations governing all the various pursuits of life are almost infinite, varying with the nature of the business, some regulations being designed to lessen noise, others to protect health, others to remove odors, and so on. It would hardly be necessary to mention this the court continues, were it not for the position often taken and vehemently asserted that there is something sacred in principle and objectionable in similar restrictions when applied to the business of selling by retail intoxicating liquors. It is urged that as liquors are used as beverages and the injury following them, it is only freedom from restraint under conditions essential to the equal enjoyment of the same right by others. It is then said that the regulations governing all the various pursuits of life are almost infinite, varying with the nature of the business, some regulations being designed to lessen noise, others to protect health, others to remove odors, and so on. It would hardly be necessary to mention this the court continues, were it not for the position often taken and vehemently asserted that there is something sacred in principle and objectionable in similar restrictions when applied to the business of selling by retail intoxicating liquors. It is urged that as liquors are used as beverages and the injury following them, it is only freedom from restraint under conditions essential to the equal enjoyment of the same right by others. It is then said that the regulations governing all the various pursuits of life are almost infinite, varying with the nature of the business, some regulations being designed to lessen noise, others to protect health, others to remove odors, and so on. It would hardly be necessary to mention this the court continues, were it not for the position often taken and vehemently asserted that there is something sacred in principle and objectionable in similar restrictions when applied to the business of selling by retail intoxicating liquors. It is urged that as liquors are used as beverages and the injury following them, it is only freedom from restraint under conditions essential to the equal enjoyment of the same right by others. It is then said that the regulations governing all the various pursuits of life are almost infinite, varying with the nature of the business, some regulations being designed to lessen noise, others to protect health, others to remove odors, and so on. It would hardly be necessary to mention this the court continues, were it not for the position often taken and vehemently asserted that there is something sacred in principle and objectionable in similar restrictions when applied to the business of selling by retail intoxicating liquors. It is urged that as liquors are used as beverages and the injury following them, it is only freedom from restraint under conditions essential to the equal enjoyment of the same right by others. It is then said that the regulations governing all the various pursuits of life are almost infinite, varying with the nature of the business, some regulations being designed to lessen noise, others to protect health, others to remove odors, and so on. It would hardly be necessary to mention this the court continues, were it not for the position often taken and vehemently asserted that there is something sacred in principle and objectionable in similar restrictions when applied to the business of selling by retail intoxicating liquors. It is urged that as liquors are used as beverages and the injury following them, it is only freedom from restraint under conditions essential to the equal enjoyment of the same right by others. It is then said that the regulations governing all the various pursuits of life are almost infinite, varying with the nature of the business, some regulations being designed to lessen noise, others to protect health, others to remove odors, and so on. It would hardly be necessary to mention this the court continues, were it not for the position often taken and vehemently asserted that there is something sacred in principle and objectionable in similar restrictions when applied to the business of selling by retail intoxicating liquors. It is urged that as liquors are used as beverages and the injury following them, it is only freedom from restraint under conditions essential to the equal enjoyment of the same right by others. It is then said that the regulations governing all the various pursuits of life are almost infinite, varying with the nature of the business, some regulations being designed to lessen noise, others to protect health, others to remove odors, and so on. It would hardly be necessary to mention this the court continues, were it not for the position often taken and vehemently asserted that there is something sacred in principle and objectionable in similar restrictions when applied to the business of selling by retail intoxicating liquors. It is urged that as liquors are used as beverages and the injury following them, it is only freedom from restraint under conditions essential to the equal enjoyment of the same right by others. It is then said that the regulations governing all the various pursuits of life are almost infinite, varying with the nature of the business, some regulations being designed to lessen noise, others to protect health, others to remove odors, and so on. It would hardly be necessary to mention this the court continues, were it not for the position often taken and vehemently asserted that there is something sacred in principle and objectionable in similar restrictions when applied to the business of selling by retail intoxicating liquors. It is urged that as liquors are used as beverages and the injury following them, it is only freedom from restraint under conditions essential to the equal enjoyment of the same right by others. It is then said that the regulations governing all the various pursuits of life are almost infinite, varying with the nature of the business, some regulations being designed to lessen noise, others to protect health, others to remove odors, and so on. It would hardly be necessary to mention this the court continues, were it not for the position often taken and vehemently asserted that there is something sacred in principle and objectionable in similar restrictions when applied to the business of selling by retail intoxicating liquors. It is urged that as liquors are used as beverages and the injury following them, it is only freedom from restraint under conditions essential to the equal enjoyment of the same right by others. It is then said that the regulations governing all the various pursuits of life are almost infinite, varying with the nature of the business, some regulations being designed to lessen noise, others to protect health, others to remove odors, and so on. It would hardly be necessary to mention this the court continues, were it not for the position often taken and vehemently asserted that there is something sacred in principle and objectionable in similar restrictions when applied to the business of selling by retail intoxicating liquors. It is urged that as liquors are used as beverages and the injury following them, it is only freedom from restraint under conditions essential to the equal enjoyment of the same right by others. It is then said that the regulations governing all the various pursuits of life are almost infinite, varying with the nature of the business, some regulations being designed to lessen noise, others to protect health, others to remove odors, and so on. It would hardly be necessary to mention this the court continues, were it not for the position often taken and vehemently asserted that there is something sacred in principle and objectionable in similar restrictions when applied to the business of selling by retail intoxicating liquors. It is urged that as liquors are used as beverages and the injury following them, it is only freedom from restraint under conditions essential to the equal enjoyment of the same right by others. It is then said that the regulations governing all the various pursuits of life are almost infinite, varying with the nature of the business, some regulations being designed to lessen noise, others to protect health, others to remove odors, and so on. It would hardly be necessary to mention this the court continues, were it not for the position often taken and vehemently asserted that there is something sacred in principle and objectionable in similar restrictions when applied to the business of selling by retail intoxicating liquors. It is urged that as liquors are used as beverages and the injury following them, it is only freedom from restraint under conditions essential to the equal enjoyment of the same right by others. It is then said that the regulations governing all the various pursuits of life are almost infinite, varying with the nature of the business, some regulations being designed to lessen noise, others to protect health, others to remove odors, and so on. It would hardly be necessary to mention this the court continues, were it not for the position often taken and vehemently asserted that there is something sacred in principle and objectionable in similar restrictions when applied to the business of selling by retail intoxicating liquors. It is urged that as liquors are used as beverages and the injury following them, it is only freedom from restraint under conditions essential to the equal enjoyment of the same right by others. It is then said that the regulations governing all the various pursuits of life are almost infinite, varying with the nature of the business, some regulations being designed to lessen noise, others to protect health, others to remove odors, and so on. It would hardly be necessary to mention this the court continues, were it not for the position often taken and vehemently asserted that there is something sacred in principle and objectionable in similar restrictions when applied to the business of selling by retail intoxicating liquors. It is urged that as liquors are used as beverages and the injury following them, it is only freedom from restraint under conditions essential to the equal enjoyment of the same right by others. It is then said that the regulations governing all the various pursuits of life are almost infinite, varying with the nature of the business, some regulations being designed to lessen noise, others to protect health, others to remove odors, and so on. It would hardly be necessary to mention this the court continues, were it not for the position often taken and vehemently asserted that there is something sacred in principle and objectionable in similar restrictions when applied to the business of selling by retail intoxicating liquors. It is urged that as liquors are used as beverages and the injury following them, it is only freedom from restraint under conditions essential to the equal enjoyment of the same right by others. It is then said that the regulations governing all the various pursuits of life are almost infinite, varying with the nature of the business, some regulations being designed to lessen noise, others to protect health, others to remove odors, and so on. It would hardly be necessary to mention this the court continues, were it not for the position often taken and vehemently asserted that there is something sacred in principle and objectionable in similar restrictions when applied to the business of selling by retail intoxicating liquors. It is urged that as liquors are used as beverages and the injury following them, it is only freedom from restraint under conditions essential to the equal enjoyment of the same right by others. It is then said that the regulations governing all the various pursuits of life are almost infinite, varying with the nature of the business, some regulations being designed to lessen noise, others to protect health, others to remove odors, and so on. It would hardly be necessary to mention this the court continues, were it not for the position often taken and vehemently asserted that there is something sacred in principle and objectionable in similar restrictions when applied to the business of selling by retail intoxicating liquors. It is urged that as liquors are used as beverages and the injury following them, it is only freedom from restraint under conditions essential to the equal enjoyment of the same right by others. It is then said that the regulations governing all the various pursuits of life are almost infinite, varying with the nature of the business, some regulations being designed to lessen noise, others to protect health, others to remove odors, and so on. It would hardly be necessary to mention this the court continues, were it not for the position often taken and vehemently asserted that there is something sacred in principle and objectionable in similar restrictions when applied to the business of selling by retail intoxicating liquors. It is urged that as liquors are used as beverages and the injury following them, it is only freedom from restraint under conditions essential to the equal enjoyment of the same right by others. It is then said that the regulations governing all the various pursuits of life are almost infinite, varying with the nature of the business, some regulations being designed to lessen noise, others to protect health, others to remove odors, and so on. It would hardly be necessary to mention this the court continues, were it not for the position often taken and vehemently asserted that there is something sacred in principle and objectionable in similar restrictions when applied to the business of selling by retail intoxicating liquors. It is urged that as liquors are used as beverages and the injury following them, it is only freedom from restraint under conditions essential to the equal enjoyment of the same right by others. It is then said that the regulations governing all the various pursuits of life are almost infinite, varying with the nature of the business, some regulations being designed to lessen noise, others to protect health, others to remove odors, and so on. It would hardly be necessary to mention this the court continues, were it not for the position often taken and vehemently asserted that there is something sacred in principle and objectionable in similar restrictions when applied to the business of selling by retail intoxicating liquors. It is urged that as liquors are used as beverages and the injury following them, it is only freedom from restraint under conditions essential to the equal enjoyment of the same right by others. It is then said that the regulations governing all the various pursuits of life are almost infinite, varying with the nature of the business, some regulations being designed to lessen noise, others to protect health, others to remove odors, and so on. It would hardly be necessary to mention this the court continues, were it not for the position often taken and vehemently asserted that there is something sacred in principle and objectionable in similar restrictions when applied to the business of selling by retail intoxicating liquors. It is urged that as liquors are used as beverages and the injury following them, it is only freedom from restraint under conditions essential to the equal enjoyment of the same right by others. It is then said that the regulations governing all the various pursuits of life are almost infinite, varying with the nature of the business, some regulations being designed to lessen noise, others to protect health, others to remove odors, and so on. It would hardly be necessary to mention this the court continues, were it not for the position often taken and vehemently asserted that there is something sacred in principle and objectionable in similar restrictions when applied to the business of selling by retail intoxicating liquors. It is urged that as liquors are used as beverages and the injury following them, it is only freedom from restraint under conditions essential to the equal enjoyment of the same right by others. It is then said that the regulations governing all the various pursuits of life are almost infinite, varying with the nature of the business, some regulations being designed to lessen noise, others to protect health, others to remove odors, and so on. It would hardly be necessary to mention this the court continues, were it not for the position often taken and vehemently asserted that there is something sacred in principle and objectionable in similar restrictions when applied to the business of selling by retail intoxicating liquors. It is urged that as liquors are used as beverages and the injury following them, it is only freedom from restraint under conditions essential to the equal enjoyment of the same right by others. It is then said that the regulations governing all the various pursuits of life are almost infinite, varying with the nature of the business, some regulations being designed to lessen noise, others to protect health, others to remove odors, and so on. It would hardly be necessary to mention this the court continues, were it not for the position often taken and vehemently asserted that there is something sacred in principle and objectionable in similar restrictions when applied to the business of selling by retail intoxicating liquors. It is urged that as liquors are used as beverages and the injury following them, it is only freedom from restraint under conditions essential to the equal enjoyment of the same right by others. It is then said that the regulations governing all the various pursuits of life are almost infinite, varying with the nature of the business, some regulations being designed to lessen noise, others to protect health, others to remove odors, and so on. It would hardly be necessary to mention this the court continues, were it not for the position often taken and vehemently asserted that there is something sacred in principle and objectionable in similar restrictions when applied to the business of selling by retail intoxicating liquors. It is urged that as liquors are used as beverages and the injury following them, it is only freedom from restraint under conditions essential to the equal enjoyment of the same right by others. It is then said that the regulations governing all the various pursuits of life are almost infinite, varying with the nature of the business, some regulations being designed to lessen noise, others to protect health, others to remove odors, and so on. It would hardly be necessary to mention this the court continues, were it not for the position often taken and vehemently asserted that there is something sacred in principle and objectionable in similar restrictions when applied to the business of selling by retail intoxicating liquors. It is urged that as liquors are used as beverages and the injury following them, it is only freedom from restraint under conditions essential to the equal enjoyment of the same right by others. It is then said that the regulations governing all the various pursuits of life are almost infinite, varying with the nature of the business, some regulations being designed to lessen noise, others to protect health, others to remove odors, and so on. It would hardly be necessary to mention this the court continues, were it not for the position often taken and vehemently asserted that there is something sacred in principle and objectionable in similar restrictions when applied to the business of selling by retail intoxicating liquors. It is urged that as liquors are used as beverages and the injury following them, it is only freedom from restraint under conditions essential to the equal enjoyment of the same right by others. It is then said that the regulations governing all the various pursuits of life are almost infinite, varying with the nature of the business, some regulations being designed to lessen noise, others to protect health, others to remove odors, and so on. It would hardly be necessary to mention this the court continues, were it not for the position often taken and vehemently asserted that there is something sacred in principle and objectionable in similar restrictions when applied to the business of selling by retail intoxicating liquors. It is urged that as liquors are used as beverages and the injury following them, it is only freedom from restraint under conditions essential to the equal enjoyment of the same right by others. It is then said that the regulations governing all the various pursuits of life are almost infinite, varying with the nature of the business, some regulations being designed to lessen noise, others to protect health, others to remove odors, and so on. It would hardly be necessary to mention this the court continues, were it not for the position often taken and vehemently asserted that there is something sacred in principle and objectionable in similar restrictions when applied to the business of selling by retail intoxicating liquors. It is urged that as liquors are used as beverages and the injury following them, it is only freedom from restraint under conditions essential to the equal enjoyment of the same right by others. It is then said that the regulations governing all the various pursuits of life are almost infinite, varying with the nature of the business, some regulations being designed to lessen noise, others to protect health, others to remove odors, and so on. It would hardly be necessary to mention this the court continues, were it not for the position often taken and vehemently asserted that there is something sacred in principle and objectionable in similar restrictions when applied to the business of selling by retail intoxicating liquors. It is urged that as liquors are used as beverages and the injury following them, it is only freedom from restraint under conditions essential to the equal enjoyment of the same right by others. It is then said that the regulations governing all the various pursuits of life are almost infinite, varying with the nature of the business, some regulations being designed to lessen noise, others to protect health, others to remove odors, and so on. It would hardly be necessary to mention this the court continues, were it not for the position often taken and vehemently asserted that there is something sacred in principle and objectionable in similar restrictions when applied to the business of selling by retail intoxicating liquors. It is urged that as liquors are used as beverages and the injury following them, it is only freedom from restraint under conditions essential to the equal enjoyment of the same right by others. It is then said that the regulations governing all the various pursuits of life are almost infinite, varying with the nature of the business, some regulations being designed to lessen noise, others to protect health, others to remove odors, and so on. It would hardly be necessary to mention this the court continues, were it not for the position often taken and vehemently asserted that there is something sacred in principle and objectionable in similar restrictions when applied to the business of selling by retail intoxicating liquors. It is urged that as liquors are used as beverages and the injury following them, it is only freedom from restraint under conditions essential to the equal enjoyment of the same right by others. It is then said that the regulations governing all the various pursuits of life are almost infinite, varying with the nature of the business, some regulations being designed to lessen noise, others to protect health, others to remove odors, and so on. It would hardly be necessary to mention this the court continues, were it not for the position often taken and vehemently asserted that there is something sacred in principle and objectionable in similar restrictions when applied to the business of selling by retail intoxicating liquors. It is urged that as liquors are used as beverages and the injury following them, it is only freedom from restraint under conditions essential to the equal enjoyment of the same right by others. It is then said that the regulations governing all the various pursuits of life are almost infinite, varying with the nature of the business, some regulations being designed to lessen noise, others to protect health, others to remove odors, and so on. It would hardly be necessary to mention this the court continues, were it not for the position often taken and vehemently asserted that there is something sacred in principle and objectionable in similar restrictions when applied to the business of selling by retail intoxicating liquors. It is urged that as liquors are used as beverages and the injury following them, it is only freedom from restraint under conditions essential to the equal enjoyment of the same right by others. It is then said that the regulations governing all the various pursuits of life are almost infinite, varying with the nature of the business, some regulations being designed to lessen noise, others to protect health, others to remove odors, and so on. It would hardly be necessary to mention this the court continues, were it not for the position often taken and vehemently asserted that there is something sacred in principle and objectionable in similar restrictions when applied to the business of selling by retail intoxicating liquors. It is urged that as liquors are used as beverages and the injury following them, it is only freedom from restraint under conditions essential to the equal enjoyment of the same right by others. It is then said that the regulations governing all the various pursuits of life are almost infinite, varying with the nature of the business, some regulations being designed to lessen noise, others to protect health, others to remove odors, and so on. It would hardly be necessary to mention this the court continues, were it not for the position often taken and vehemently asserted that there is something sacred in principle and objectionable in similar restrictions when applied to the business of selling by retail intoxicating liquors. It is urged that as liquors are used as beverages and the injury following them, it is only freedom from restraint under conditions essential to the equal enjoyment of the same right by others. It is then said that the regulations governing all the various pursuits of life are almost infinite, varying with the nature of the business, some regulations being designed to lessen noise, others to protect health, others to remove odors, and so on. It would hardly be necessary to mention this the court continues, were it not for the position often taken and vehemently asserted that there is something sacred in principle and objectionable in similar restrictions when applied to the business of selling by retail intoxicating liquors. It is urged that as liquors are used as beverages and the injury following them, it is only freedom from restraint under conditions essential to the equal enjoyment of the same right by others. It is then said that the regulations governing all the various pursuits of life are almost infinite, varying with the nature of the business, some regulations being designed to lessen noise, others to protect health, others to remove odors, and so on. It would hardly be necessary to mention this the court continues, were it not for the position often taken and vehemently asserted that there is something sacred in principle and objectionable in similar restrictions when applied to the business of selling by retail intoxicating liquors. It is urged that as liquors are used as beverages and the injury following them, it is only freedom from restraint under conditions essential to the equal enjoyment of the same right by others. It is then said that the regulations governing all the various pursuits of life are almost infinite, varying with the nature of the business, some regulations being designed to lessen noise, others to protect health, others to remove odors, and so on. It would hardly be necessary to mention this the court continues, were it not for the position often taken and vehemently asserted that there is something sacred in principle and objectionable in similar restrictions when applied to the business of selling by retail intoxicating liquors. It is urged that as liquors are used as beverages and the injury following them, it is only freedom from restraint under conditions essential to the equal enjoyment of the same right by others. It is then said that the regulations governing all the various pursuits of life are almost infinite, varying with the nature of the business, some regulations being designed to lessen noise, others to protect health, others to remove odors, and so on. It would hardly be necessary to mention this the court continues, were it not for the position often taken and vehemently asserted that there is something sacred in principle and objectionable in similar restrictions when applied to the business of selling by retail intoxicating liquors. It is urged that as liquors are used as beverages and the injury following them, it is only freedom from restraint under conditions essential to the equal enjoyment

BOYISH VISIONS.

In the splendor of the sunset, mantling western
skies with gold,
Purple hills and gilding tree tops, spreading
glories through the air,
Saw I once through childish fancy all of heaven's
scenes unrolled,
But, alas! my mature vision sees but clouds and
hills and wold.

In the sighing of the south wind, in the waves
among the weirs,
In the dashing of the cascade, scattering count-
less crystal tears,
Heard I through my boyish fancy voices whisper-
ing hopes and fears,
But they now are nature's noises, and they grate
upon my ears.

In the flashing of the lightning saw I God's abode
of light,
In the rolling of the thunders heard I stories of
his might,
And my boyish heart would feel him close beside
my bed at night,
But they now are nature's forces, if my reason
speaks aright.

Oh, the foolish dreams of boyhood! Oh, the wis-
dom of the man!
Yet I often think the children understand what
man never can
About heaven and unseen voices, God and all the
foolish clan,
And I wish for just a moment that the child
would teach the man. —Yankee Blade.

THE PINK POCKET

Miss Sara La Rue had danced all the evening at a ball at her next neighbor's, the Peytons. She wore a pretty pink dress, with a little, lace trimmed pocket at the side. Her principal partner was young Andrew Peyton, who was deeply in love with her, but had never told his love.

On this night he had written a letter, which by adroit management he contrived to place in the pink pocket aforesaid. It offered her his hand and heart and ended:

"If you do not answer I shall know that you cannot love me, and shall go away."

No answer came to him. Sara had sent the dress, pocket and all, away in a box to the wardrobe, where she put dresses she was weary of. She had not looked into the pocket and knew nothing of the letter.

Andrew Peyton took silence for refusal, and left the country within a month. In a year pretty Sara was dead. Nobody knew it, but she had broken her heart over the departed lover. And so one romance ended. Our story is of another.

Twenty years had passed. Moss grew on the white stone over the breast of Sally La Rue. And at the old La Rue place her brother lived—a widower, with one daughter.

Looking up at La Rue from the roadside you would assuredly have believed that the people who lived there were rich.

It was the residence, you would naturally have said to yourself, of people of means. And being unblest with real estate, you might have sighed, with a little spice of envy for folk who owned such a solid dwelling, such rare old oaks, such a smooth shaven, green, velvet lawn, such a garden, and yes, such a gardener. There he was now among the roses; but when you have three wishes given you by a fairy, it is wise, as the old tale proves, never to wish yourself anybody else until you examine into the private affairs of that individual.

In the story I alluded to the wisher wished himself "that king there," seeing him in a magic mirror, and, behold! he was transformed into a monarch who had been conquered and was about to be put to death by decapitation. Thus the envious admirer of his property, who had wished himself Mr. La Rue because he thought him a rich man, would have been greatly astonished to find himself sitting before an old oak desk, trying in vain to arrange chaotic papers, which when in order only proved that he was dreadfully in debt; or to see his daughter waiting behind him with trembling anxiety, knowing that he could have no dinner but the salt pork he so hated, unless by chance he had a little money about him. If he had it all went well; but, alas! if he had not he would turn his wild, black eyes on her when she had spoken twice or thrice, and with his delicate, ivory tinted fingers running through his fine, curly white hair, would ask her in tones of Lear like reproach where she supposed he could have gotten money? He!

It was in the old days of the south, when a southern gentleman might not work, and that wonderful gardener was their only servant. He was older than Mr. La Rue and prouder of the family. He did the cooking. He did all the work except that done surreptitiously by Miss Sally in the privacy of parlor and bedroom.

There is a fascination to people of his race in making believe a great deal, and Scipio spoke of his fellow slaves, sold one by one away from their old home, as though they were about the place still, and through his zeal La Rue looked as well as ever. He mended the fences, repaired the verandas, kept the lawn and garden in order, trimmed the trees and flourished a long handled duster among the cobwebs that gathered so fast in the long, low hung hall that the spiders loved.

Everywhere the rich old furniture, with little upholstery and much carving about it, resisted decay.

Unless you had staid to dinner on a meager day you would never have guessed that anything was wrong; and then the table would have been set with old china and good cutlery and silver spoons. Neither did Mr. La Rue's great Panama hat, indestructible and costly, or his well laundered linen suits tell anything.

Other women knew that Miss Sally had not a good gown to her name; but a man would have thought the after-

noon dimity, made out of an old extra pair of bedroom curtains, very good indeed, when she pinned one crimson rose at her throat and another in her black hair.

The last of a large family early gathered to the tomb, following their consumptive mother thither only a year or two apart, Miss Sally, at 18, was the picture of health. The family sorrows were not hers. All was over when she was born, and life was before her and her home was lovely, and she felt as much above common folk as a queen. Only asking for housekeeping money, and having no wardrobe to speak of, she was not a ward of the state, until the makeshift was concocted. Sally had rummaged the garret for years, and had made a cloak out of a brown tablecloth lined with the long, flannel petticoat that had been hers as a baby, had raveled footless silk stockings and knit them over for herself with cotton tops, and the beaux who dropped in of an evening admired her greatly.

It had been a trying day. Mr. La Rue had been quite tragic since dawn, and, since selling Scipio would no more have been thought of than selling Sally, had decided to part with the horse and carriage. That was a blow. Scipio went under it; Miss Sally turned pale and had not the heart to put roses in her belt. Mr. La Rue had remarked that it would be just as well not to send the halter away, because he would need that to hang himself with. But at tea time they had preserved persimmons and bread and butter with the beverage. Sally found a letter at her plate, and, opening it, read this:

Dear Miss Sally—Uncle Andrew is coming home and we are going to give a party for him. He has been away twenty years. I never saw him before, and I have made up my mind it shall be fancy dress. Come in some character. It's not a masked ball. Papa disapproves of masks, but it will be fun.

Come early to see the arrivals. Won't you beg your dear father to break through his rule for once and join us? We should be so honored. He needn't costume, unless he chooses. The elder people will be allowed to do as they like, but you must, my dear. Your loving friend, FANNY.

"Oh, papa!" cried Sally, all her sadness gone on the instant. "You'll come, won't you?"

"You have not stated what," replied Mr. La Rue with his broadest accent and sternest voice.

"To a fancy dress ball, papa dear," replied Sally.

"I, who sit here waiting for the complete downfall of our family—I, who will leave you soon a beggarly orphan—go to a fancy dress ball!" cried Mr. La Rue. "Not another word!"

"Oh, papa! Then I mustn't go either!" almost sobbed poor Sally.

"You're a woman," replied her father. "The Turks think women soulless. I am not such but that they are right. However, I am too poor to give you a ball dress."

"Oh, I can make up something out of nothing. It's my one talent!" cried Sally. "But let me tell you the occasion. They say your presence would be an honor, and you might like to meet—"

"Not another word!" cried Mr. La Rue.

His obedient daughter held her tongue, finished her bread and jam, and, having called for Scipio to clear away, went up into the garret with a candle.

"I'll go as King Copethua's beggar maid in artistic rags if I can't do better," she laughed.

She looked the old bureau through, the old chests, the old wardrobe fruitlessly. Several years of foraging had emptied them. But on the top of the wardrobe, quite out of her reach, stood a long paper box. What might it not contain of rumpled gauze or lace that might be "done up," or silk that might be cleaned? Miss Sally turned on her tiny toes and tipped down the garret stairs.

"Scip!" she cried—the call was popular in southern homes and bells were rarer than at the north in those days—"come here and get that box down for me off the wardrobe in the garret."

Scip stumped upstairs, set an old table against the piece of furniture and climbed down. On his way he stumbled and fell, the box burst open and spread abroad on the garret floor lay a pink dress of old fashioned silk, a bow of ribbon to match, a fan and a gauzy scarf, all little bobs and fringes. Yes, and a little muslin bag, from which protruded the toes of a pair of slippers, and gloves all rose color and white.

"Why! has my fairy grandmother been here!" cried Sally joyously. "What does it mean?"

"I kin explain it, miss," said Scip. "Dat yar dress was worn by yo' aunt, Miss Sara. Dey called her Miss Sally, jes' like dey call yo', 'fo' evah yo' was born."

"She was mighty pretty, jes' like yo', Miss Sally, jes' like yo'." An' she went to a ball in dis yar dress, so bright an' libely an' happy. She came home pale an' wan, and she sent dis dress, all folded up in de box, up de garret. Said she never would wear it no mo'. She hated it, an' she never did. She died early, Miss Sally. Dat's de story, miss."

"Poor auntie, I don't remember her," sighed Sally. "But Scip, I think I'll take the dress down stairs. Tote it down for me right away."

"Yas'm, Miss Sally," said Scip, "an' jes' 'scuse me for offering one word of advice: I see of de opinion dat ef dat yar dress seems to you to be suitable fer dis yar ball you needn' hab no scruples ob conscience about wearin' ob it. Miss Sara would hab de honor ob de family at heart for you to dress well, and she was jes' your height, jes' your build. Dat yar dress will fit you like de skin fits de coon, Miss Sally."

It did.

"I'm sure," thought the girl, as she

tried it on before the glass, "my poor little auntie would never, never care. I shouldn't if I were she, and it's the prettiest, quaintest thing."

Then she brushed her hair into the smooth, bat's wing style of the period, and saw a picture so like the portrait of her aunt in the parlor below that she almost screamed.

She wore it to the ball. How pretty she looked! How quaint! How sweet! And who ever lacks a compliment when southern gentlemen are near to whisper it? The sweet intoxication of flattery that is founded on fact had thrilled the girl's young blood before her hostess found the lion of the evening and brought him to the spot where Miss Sally stood among her admirers. A handsome man of 45, young enough in all outward seeming to be still charming, tall, broad shouldered, picturesque; with no gray in his hair as yet, and with his own splendid teeth. For the first time in her life Sally's heart fluttered.

"Uncle, this is my friend, Miss Sally La Rue," said the young hostess. "Sally dear, Mr. Andrew Peyton."

Then the pretty creature fluttered away, and the rest of the ball was Mr. Andrew Peyton to Sally. We all know what that means.

For his part, Andrew Peyton went home with strange sensations in his heart. It seemed to him as if he had once more seen his Sara. He had read her name on the mossy tombstone in the graveyard, and the barb of that unanswered letter had rankled in his heart his whole life through; but here, fresh and young again, with a look in her eyes that seemed to say to him, "Try, and see if you can win me," she stood in the person of Sally La Rue, her niece, actually in a gown of the same pattern. He did not know it was the very same with the pink pocket at its side into which he had slipped the letter twenty years before. He dreamed strange dreams that night, in which twin girls in rose color ran before him. One was his love, one a vision; but which ever he grasped proved to be a ghost, and melted in his grasp to nothing.

At dawn he slept. He still slept at 11 o'clock when Sally in her dimity morning robe made out of disused bed curtains of her grandmother's folded the ball dress in its box again. She examined it closely. How well they used to sew; no slighting as we slight our dressmaking, and this pocket—how perfectly every stitch was set. She took out the kerchief, and why! what was this? A letter—a little, faintly perfumed thing with her name upon it: "Miss Sara La Rue." Of course, she was christened "Sara," although "Sally" was her home name.

She opened it, her heart beating wildly. It was an offer of marriage from Mr. Andrew Peyton.

What a strange, romantic thing to do—a man of five-and-forty—a rich man, a man of the world! It was love at first sight, and what she had always longed for. And she knew she also had fallen in love with him. She was sure now.

All the morning Sally was in a dream. That afternoon she wrote this answer:

DEAR MR. PEYTON—On reaching home, I found your letter in my pocket. Since you say silence will mean refusal to you, I reply. But you know so little of me—of you sure your feelings will last! If you may call it you like, papa will be glad to see you—so shall I—but before you do let me tell you I am a poor girl indeed. Everything is going from us. Even La Rue, I fear. Even Scipio stays with us out of love, and though my costly dress last night might make you think I had some money, even that was an illusion. It was a dress an aunt of mine, who died young, left behind her. She I could not have been at the ball. I conceal nothing, but you ask me if I like you. Surely as well as I could like a gentleman I had seen but once, and perhaps I could like you more, but we must know each other better.

SARA LA RUE.

Scipio took this note to Mr. Peyton, who awoke from his strange dreams to read it. He understood all. Poor Sara had never found the letter. It had remained in the little pink pocket twenty years for her niece to answer; and he shed tears for the first time since he left his babyhood behind him. However, he called that evening on the new Sara La Rue; and they are married now, and his wealth has restored the old place and its master is happy. And Sally who loves her husband so well will never dream that she answered her aunt's love letter. It is a secret buried in the depths of that chivalrous bosom on which she reposes.

—Mary Kyle Dallas in New York Ledger.

Misunderstood.

Congressman Allen turned up in the house with a fresh story, says Amos J. Cummings. He had heard it in New York. It was concerning a friend of Gen. Spinola. Years ago the general met Mark Maguire and John Morrissey. Wishing to compliment Morrissey the general said to Mark:

"Ah, I see you have the Cromwell of America with you."

Morrissey was highly indignant. He doubled his fist, and turning to Mark Maguire said: "What does this splinter mean? I've a notion to lamm him."

"Hold on," Mark shouted. "He means that you're the greatest man in America."

"I suppose so, when he is out of it," Morrissey growled.

The general never forgot the remark. Whenever he met Morrissey afterward he saluted him with all the honors, but not as the Cromwell of America.

In one year 6,000,000 dozens of eggs were sold in the egg markets, 72,000,000 eggs all told. But that is nothing. Hundreds of grocers get their eggs direct from the country, so that it would probably be safe to say that New York and its vicinity consume 100,000,000 eggs every year.

The Profits of Fruit Venders.

The profits made by the Italian fruit venders with the push carts which we see in the streets are great enough to make fortunes were the business only carried on extensively enough. Upon investigation I found that \$3 is paid for a barrel of apples. This contains about fifty which are marked five cents each, seventy-five to eighty at two for five cents, one hundred at a cent and about another hundred for half a cent. The return therefore is \$6 on an expenditure of \$3. As stock is renewed once in two days if the man have luck he makes 50 per cent. a day on his investment of capital. On the other hand he is subject to many petty thefts, and his life is one continual moving on to avoid the police.

The approach of one of the blue coated guardians of the peace along Park row at the hour in the afternoon when the peddlers most do congregate in that thoroughfare is the signal for a general scurry, and reminds one of nothing so much as the flurry in the barnyard when the hawk circles overhead. To return to the profits, however, while the percentage is high the amount of money averaged by each man is little enough when it is remembered that the majority of them support families. Yet they save money, and in time get one of the street corner fruit stands, which in their hands are said to be perfect mints.—New York Telegram.

Portable Electric Fire Alarm.

An important addition to the number of electric devices designed for communicating with more or less distant points in case of fire is a most handy arrangement of bell, thermostat and battery, which has the advantage of being portable, so that it can readily be moved from one apartment to the other. An ordinary dry battery furnishes the necessary current. Such a battery, besides requiring no attention and lasting a long time, obviates all danger of leakage or spilling of liquid; but any other form of battery will serve the purpose. When the temperature reaches a certain point a vibrating bell is sounded, and the alarm continues as long as the temperature remains high enough to keep the circuit closed.

Such a device will be appreciated in cases where it is desirable to provide means for giving a local fire alarm in buildings which are not wired and connected to the engine stations or fire department of a city, as when a building is used temporarily for storage of like purposes, or in buildings outside of the fire department's limits. It will also be useful in the manufacture of many articles involving the application of heat, as, for instance, in drying rooms, where a regular temperature must be maintained.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Misunderstood.

The story goes that a man wrote to the editor of a horticultural journal asking what plants would be suitable additions to dried grasses for winter ornaments. The editor replied:

"Acroclinium Roseum, A. album, Gomphrena globosa and G. globosa canna."

When the man read this he fairly boiled over with rage, and immediately sent a note ordering his paper to be discontinued. He averred that an editor who swore in that way, just because he was asked a simple question, should have no support from him.

This reminds us of an English traveler whose conscience would not allow him to swear, but who found that at the hotel in France where he was staying the waiters were so accustomed to hear Englishmen use strong language that they considered him a milkop, and neglected him accordingly. He therefore hit upon this expedient to secure a proper amount of attention: Whenever he gave an order he rolled out in sonorous tones the words "Northumberland, Cumberland, Durham." The effect was marvelous. He was henceforth waited upon with the greatest alacrity and assiduity.—Exchange.

Why She Didn't Like the Place.

The little Bryant children go to bed at 8 o'clock, and when Marjory visited them her Aunt Mary thought that after playing all day she must be tired, and had better go to bed at 6 also, although Marjory is 8 years old and stays up until half-past 7 when she is at home.

Marjory had been told to mind Aunt Mary, and no one supposed that this early going to bed was a trial to her until one day she was overheard philosophizing to herself.

She stood alone on the piazza and looked at the sunset, the hills, the woods, the broad lawn, the barn and the orchard, with a small sigh of satisfaction. Then she said, "Well, there's most always something, and the matter with this place is going to bed."—Youth's Companion.

No, He Isn't!

A Jersey City man applied the epithet of loafer to a stranger who had insulted him. He was knocked down, the stranger was arrested, and in court he proved that he was a first class three-card monte sharp and not a loafer. Be careful what you say to strange men.—Detroit Free Press.

Luck and Ill Luck.

Mrs. De Gloom—I hear that Cousin Jack has been jilted again.

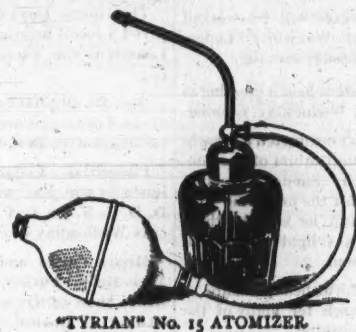
Mr. De Gloom—So he is still a bachelor! Lucky dog! What girl was it?

Mrs. De G.—Miss Million, daughter of the banker.

Mr. De G.—Poor fellow!—Good News.

"TYRIAN"

RUBBER GOODS!



"TYRIAN" No. 15 ATOMIZER.

We manufacture under the name "Tyrian" a complete line of both Metal and Hard Rubber Atomizers suitable either for medicinal or toilet purposes.

DURING THE COLD WINTER MONTHS USE TYRIAN HOT WATER BOTTLES.



FINE

Druggists' Sundries

Of Every Description.

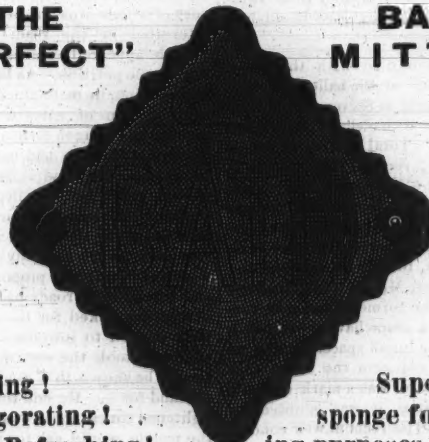
"TYRIAN"



For anyone troubled with Rheumatism or Lame Back, it is unequalled. We have many testimonials of its worth.

THE "PERFECT"

BATH MITTEN!

Cleansing!
Invigorating!
Refreshing!Superior to a
sponge for bath-
ing purposes.

FOR SALE BY

G. H. Parker, and Arthur Bliss,
Andover, Mass.

-AND DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.-

NORTH ANDOVER.

Notice J. M. Towne's advertisement in in another column.

We are glad to learn that Mrs. Albert Berry who was considered to be critically ill at her home last week, was, by the report of last evening, gradually improving in health.

The familiar countenances of three of our well known townsmen appear in the parish this week. They constitute that august board, the Assessors. Messrs. C. F. Johnson, D. A. Carleton and A. P. Fuller.

The Initiatory Degree will be worked at the meeting of Wauwinet Lodge, I.O.O.F. next Wednesday evening.

The Library Trustees held a meeting at the Public Library, Wednesday evening.

Rev. H. H. Leavitt conducted a preaching service in the auditorium of the Congregational Church, Sunday evening, which was lighted for the first time with gas. The text, "And he said, let there be light and there was light", was well suited to the occasion.

A parish party furnished pleasure at the Unitarian Church for many of the Centre people last evening.

If the weather is pleasant Thanksgiving morning, the officers and members of Co. L. will be pleased to meet such of the honorary members as may wish to come, at the rifle range at the town farm.

Would it not be far better and more just in every respect to hold Public Hearings on questions of so great concern to public interests and safety, as the introduction of the overhead system of electricity on our streets, at such a time as would be most convenient for the public to attend in order that a free, fair and open discussion upon both sides of the subject might be had by the people? A week-day evening would be far preferable to any afternoon when the public can hardly afford to be present. As the time is so far advanced now that work on the road would in all probability progress but little this season, why could not the Selectmen, if disinterested parties in the matter, leave the question for decision by the town at the March meeting? Remonstrances thus far have counted for nothing.

It is fortunate for the tax-payers that the Assessors have been around before the new electrical system is adopted, for property is very liable to go up, in some places, those the nearest to the line, as much as 300 per cent.

Daniel Dwane and Nelson Duchesney, two youths aged respectively 16 and 17 years were brought before Judge Stone in the Police Court by Officer Harris, Wednesday morning, on a charge of larceny; two robes valued at \$15 were taken from a man named Dodge, of North Hampton, N.H., who had stored a carriage in Mrs. Dwane's barn a short time ago. The youngsters pleaded not guilty and were held in the sum of \$300 for the session of the Juvenile court Monday. Officer Harris has had trouble with the youths before.

The members of the Epworth League have this topic for consideration Sunday evening: "What shall we do with Jesus?"

The officers of Wynona Lodge, I.O.O.F. recently elected, were installed Monday evening by Lodge Deputy Rhodes of Haverhill, assisted by Chief Templar Morse and Duncan Rhodes of Riverside Lodge Haverhill. Chief Templar C. M. Sanborn has appointed the following committees: Finance; S. D. Hinzman, Eugene Tufts, Burton Cole, Sick Committee; Mrs. Mary Eastwood, Miss Louise Woodhouse, Mrs. S. D. Hinzman, Mrs. Annie Kelley, Charles Kelley, Joshua Paine, Jacob Rose. 1st Investigating committee; Mrs. Annie Kelley, Mrs. S. D. Hinzman, Miss Alice Harris. 2nd committee; George Reed, A. V. Chalk, Jacob Rose.

It is probable that a number of our citizens will avail themselves of the advantage of the cheap excursion to the Hub, next Tuesday, by the B. & M. R. R.

Miss M. Nettle Berry, teacher of the Farnham school, has been given a temporary leave of absence during the illness of her mother. The vacancy thus occurring is being filled by Miss Hannah F. Carleton.

Upon a petition filed with the Town Clerk, a recount of the ballots for Congressman was held at Stevens Hall, Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. The result was as follows: Total number of ballots first count 613, recount 618. Moses T. Stevens, former 357; recount 358. Frederick T. Greenhalge, former 230; recount 230. Nathaniel A. Glidden, former 5; recount 5. Moses T. Stevens, former 1; recount 1. Blank, former 20; recount 19.

By the recount, Mr. Stevens gained one vote which at the former count was considered blank, a name having been written in two of the blank spaces, but as no mark appeared opposite the name thus written and there was a mark opposite Mr. Stevens name, it was counted for Congressman. The recount was conducted by Chairman Barden of the Selectmen with Messrs. Maurice Herbert and L. Edgar Osgood as tellers. Chairman George E. Hathorn of the Republican Town committee represented the interests of Mr. Greenhalge and Messrs. Sam. D. Stevens, and Capt. Dolan for Mr. Stevens.

Thanksgiving services this year will be held Nov. 27, in the Congregational Church, at the usual hour, 10:30 o'clock. Rev. Elias Hodge will deliver the sermon.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Pratt of Reading and Mr. Alfred Saunders of Lowell spent Sunday at the home of Mr. Benjamin P. Saunders.

Members of the Y.P.M.L.S.S. who were entertained at an evening party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Eben A. Baldwin Friday evening, through the invitation of Miss Mary I. Baldwin, report the occasion to have been a delightful one. Games of a nature best suited to indoor amusement afforded pleasure to the many guests during the early evening, while a dainty collation of ices, cake, confections, and fruit, served later, was a marked feature of enjoyment.

Rev. H. H. Leavitt was one of the speakers who addressed the citizens of Lawrence upon the subject of temperance at the City Hall Sunday afternoon.

The Ladies Improvement Society enjoyed a social meeting with Mrs. H. H. Leavitt at the parsonage Monday evening.

Rev. Mr. Oliphant of Methuen preached at the Congregational Church Sunday in exchange with Rev. H. H. Leavitt.

Phoenician Lodge, F.A.M., of Lawrence is the last to receive the visit of D. D. G. M. Dr. C. P. Morrill, which occurs Wednesday evening.

Misses Carrie and Susie Todd, and Miss Helen Parker, of Reading, Miss Grace Shaw of Quincy, and Miss Grace Sawyer of Boston visited Mrs. B. W. Farnum last week.

First Anniversary of Y.P.S.C.E.

In the observance of the first anniversary meeting of the Y.P.S.C.E. an audience of about two hundred and fifty people gathered at the Congregational Church, Tuesday evening, as the guests of the local society. The exercises commenced with an anthem by the choir, augmented by Mrs. George E. Hathorne, soprano, soloist, and Miss Jennie Wilkinson, of Lawrence, Contralto; Scripture lesson (Ps. cxlv), Rev. Mr. Wolcott, Lawrence Street Church; invocation, Rev. Elias Hodge; hymn, congregation, with cornet accompaniment, by John Downing. Presentation of Rev. Wm. Keese, of Trinity Church, Lawrence, the speaker of the evening, by President Herbert G. Johnson. Rev. Mr. Keese discoursed forcibly upon three important factors in the work of a member of the organization: reaching out and helping those immediately about us; reaching down to those lower than ourselves in point of privilege and opportunity; reaching up and laying hold on God in order that the work be not spent; closing hymn, by the congregation. Rev. H. H. Leavitt pronounced the benediction, after which the company assembled in the vestry for a social hour. Refreshments were served under the direction of Mrs. James A. Roache, assisted by Mrs. Mary Perkins and Mrs. Marston, assisted by a corps of efficient waiters. The social committee, Mr. D. W. Carney, Mrs. Geo. Perkins, Mrs. William Halliday, Miss Margaret Wadlin, Mr. William McQueston, with Mr. Herbert Johnson, Misses Annie Sargent, Anna Tucker, and Helen Roach, very creditably conducted the affair. Flowering and foliage plants were grouped about the pulpit by a committee consisting of Miss Nellie Stillings, Miss Susie Morrill, Mrs. Geo. Perkins, Miss Margaret Diggle, Mr. Fred Coleman. Mr. William C. Johnson was chief usher, assisted by Messrs. Robert Johnson, William McQueston, George Saunders, Alfred Lawson, A. P. Chickering. On the exterior of the church, over the main entrance, Chinese lanterns bearing the words Christian Endeavor, and the dates 1889-1890 were used as a means of decoration. The churches of Andover, West Parish, Lawrence, and the Epworth League of the Methodist Church were well represented.

Electrical Hearing.

Upon petition of the Merrimack Valley Horse Railroad Company "to erect and maintain poles through all the roads or streets" in town "where the tracks of the road are located, or may hereafter be located, for the purpose of attaching wires and all other necessary appliances with which to operate the road by means of electricity," the Selectmen gave a public hearing Wednesday afternoon. There was but a small attendance, the greater part of which was directly or indirectly interested in the road. Mr. J. D. W. French, appeared as a citizen in opposition to the petition. As before, at a former hearing, he maintained that the overhead system of wires was a perpetual menace and danger to life and property. Since that time he had not had occasion to change his mind. Before the town should grant the privilege sought he thought that the corporation should show that the public demanded a change. He was not aware that any of the towns where the company proposed to operate and extend their roads had petitioned or in any way asked for the change which they desired to introduce. Before the company took the experimental step it should be shown that there was a public demand for it. He said that in these enlightened times there was no doubt that the people would ask for these things if they wanted them. Corporations often asked for things which were of no benefit to the public, and which ought not to be granted. He hoped that a corporation would not own our streets as they did in Boston. Since the use of electricity upon those corporate streets, accidents had increased, owing to its use. This was a fact, although the notices of many such accidents were not allowed to appear in the papers. He thought that in time electricity would be made safe for street use, but as yet it was not. That if the company could not show that the change was required and would be a substantial benefit to the town, the Board should be

held responsible for the results following a grant of the petition.

Mr. A. P. Cheney desired to know who would be responsible should a horse take fright upon the street from the cars, and thereby do damage to person and property. Mr. Well, of the Selectmen, replied that he thought the party to blame in the matter would be held for damages. Mr. Cheney thought that a corporation should not be allowed to come into town without being required to offer some security for damages. Mr. Jacob W. Morse desired to know whether the company paid any taxes in town. The Board answered that they were required to pay a State corporation tax.

In this connection Mr. French remarked that in many places these roads were now compelled to pay a certain percentage of their earnings for a franchise, and in others they were obliged to keep the streets over which they operated in good repair.

Mr. Morton, superintendent, appeared for the road, and stated that the company intended to change the whole road into an electric system, which would give the public greater facilities, and be of more benefit to the working people. Lawrence and Andover had granted them the privilege of operating in their streets, and it was expected that Methuen would do likewise. The Andover line would be constructed in the spring. The greatest inducement the superintendent offered to the people here was a saving of from fifteen to twenty minutes in the round trip to Broadway.

Mr. French asked if from any of the new places or the old places where they proposed to extend or maintain their electric lines the company had received any request from the people asking for a more rapid transit by electricity. The superintendent replied that it was not customary for the people to ask a corporation for anything that they wanted. At this juncture, Mr. Morton introduced Mr. H. L. Cargill of the Thomson & Houston Electrical Works and said that he would explain anything which might be asked of him in regard to the matter. Mr. Cargill said that he did not appear as an expert but only as a business man who had become acquainted to a greater or less degree about electrical street railways. He began by enumerating the different manufacturing companies, and briefly explaining their methods, but showed beyond a doubt (?) that the single trolley system of the company which he represented was the best in operation anywhere. Mr. C. was asked by one of the Selectmen whether it would not be practical by the use of his system to also operate street electric lights from the poles which might be erected to hold their wires. After making sure that he thoroughly understood the question, he somewhat reluctantly replied that it would not be an economic venture. He then went on to explain how the lighting might be done. He explained all about the electrical centre of the road in a most elaborate manner; and proceeded to show again the great advantages of the single trolley, and not until Mr. French called his attention to the fact that sometimes people and horses were killed, did he seem to think of such a thing. Then came the opportunity which Mr. C. said he had been awaiting—books and pamphlets and documents of various kinds were brought forth. A history of all the supposed accidents and death from electricity as used by the single trolley was given and he contended that not a single death of a person could be directly attributed to the trolley wire. "Why," he went on to say, "I have often known our workmen voluntarily to take 220 volts, and frequently find some who do not hesitate to take 500." Upon being questioned in this regard by Mr. French, Mr. C. admitted that he would not care very much to try the experiment which he professed that the workmen at the station so much enjoyed.

The cheapness of the system was alluded to only in a word in connection with other advantages, but the great carrying capacity and the wonderful despatch with which this system operated was exhaustively described, and not until Mr. French again called the speaker's attention to the fact that once at least it has been reported that the whole system in Boston broke down, did he touch upon the possibility of such a state of things. Mr. C. occupied the greater part of the time allotted for the hearing in the discussion of his electrical phenomenon.

During the course of the hearing a remonstrance was read from the N. E. Telephone Co. setting forth that the single trolley system was dangerous to life and property, and asking that the road be required to use some other system less objectionable. After a few more remarks by Mr. French reiterating his points of objections and calling the attention of the Board to the importance and seriousness of the matter which they had in charge. The Selectmen, by their chairman, B. H. Barden, replied that the Board would take the matter under advisement and the hearing was closed.

In a brief interview with Mr. Cargill after the hearing, he was asked if he was not aware that the system of road which the M. V. H. R. R. Co. proposed to operate was the very cheapest system of street railway transit that there was for a corporation. Mr. Cargill expressed his surprise at such an interrogation, but acknowledged however that it was considerably cheaper than horse power. He was then asked as a business man, as one who claimed to be acquainted with the "commercial workings" of all the various electrical systems, whether or not he should think that a corporation discharging the old horse-power and adopting this new system, could not easily af-

ford to carry their passengers at a lesser rate of fare.

Although this business man presented by the road as familiar with all the economic questions concerning the same, could seem to answer almost any other questions put to him about business or expert matters, yet he confessed that was a subject he had not given his attention to (a very, very important matter we think both to a corporation and to the public) and therefore could not answer. However, he thought that the superintendent of the road might be better qualified to give light upon the matter. Although the Superintendent has made a study of all the workings of horse and electric roads, yet when asked the same question concerning the cheapness of the electric system in comparison with horse-power he too did not seem to know of the great difference in working the two systems. After a time, however, he did think that the electric system was rather the cheapest. When asked if he did not know that there was enough difference in the running expenses of the two systems to warrant a profit so large that the company might easily reduce its fares and then make a large profit, he consented to answer by asking what cheaper fare one could want than at present in force. Of course the Superintendent could not see how the corporation which would be obliged to go to so much new outlay could possibly afford to offer a reduction of fare to those poor people for whom the company seemed at present to have a desire to benefit so much. A reduction of fares to the patrons of the M. V. H. R. R. in this town, then, is not one of the great benefits offered by the proposed new system to our people, although it is well known by those who are versed in street railway matters that a reduction could easily be made. This is a point which we think is important for our Selectmen to consider, although it did not crop out at the hearing. As viewed from a citizen's standpoint, what are the great benefits proposed to the people of North Andover upon an introduction of this new system? Why additional beautiful poles erected along the sides of our streets, and strung about with wire; an increase of insurance rates; more danger in riding or walking over our streets; a saving of from eight to ten minutes time when one may wish to go as far as Broadway, Lawrence.

SMITH & MANNING.

Grocery Department.

Teas Coffees and Spices, Finest Brands of Canned Goods in Fruits, Soups and Vegetables, Grain and Staple Groceries.

Dry Goods Dept.

Hosiery, Cloves, Underwear, Fancy Goods in Large Variety, Celebrated Pearl Shirts, Laundered and Unlaundered.

Carpets, Crockery, and Glassware, Paper Hangings, Curtains.

SMITH & MANNING,

Essex Street, - - Andover, Mass.

Pedrick & Closson

Manufacturers and Dealers in

FINE FURNITURE,

Carpets, and House Furnishings.

Our stock of Parlor, Chamber, and Dining Room Furniture is unusually large, and embraces in addition to our standard styles, many novelties that are both pleasing and useful. Sole agents in Lawrence for the celebrated

STANDARD FOLDING BED,

the only bed that embraces an entire chamber set in one piece.

Our NEW CARPETS FOR FALL AND WINTER are very attractive. Goods sold on instalments if desired.

361 Essex Street,

CORNER OF AMESBURY STREET, - - - LAWRENCE, MASS.

T. A. HOLT & CO.

ANDOVER AND NO. ANDOVER.

Headquarters for Flour and Grain.

A large line of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rubber Footwear always on hand.

CARRIAGE

DUSTERS

Mats, Whips,

—AND—

HORSE CLOTHING.

Hose and Hose Reels,

Hall's Pat. Hose Mender,

Gem Water Filter,

California, Water Witch Lawn Sprinklers, for sale at

H. McLAWLIN'S

Hardware Store.

MUSIC STORE.

W. E. STRATTON, Prop.

New Bank Building, Main St., Andover, Mass.

UP ONE FLIGHT.

All Kinds of Musical Supplies Furnished.

MUSIC ORDERED DAILY.

Agent for Celebrated Victor Banjos, Washburn Guitars and Mandolins.

Mrs. E. C. KELLEY

CARTER'S BLOCK,

Main Street,

Invites the attention of the Ladies of Andover to her Millinery Rooms where may be found a great variety of FINE MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS in all the Latest Novelties.

JOHN H. DEAN, Merchant Tailor,

AND DEALER IN

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, NECKTIES, SHIRTS, DRAWERS AND A LARGE VARIETY OF GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Motto: "Quick sales and small profits."

Alterations on Garments. Repairing, Cleaning and Pressing at short notice.

31 MAIN ST., ANDOVER.

ESTABLISHED 1867.

WHITING

THE

JEWELLER.

NEW STOCK

THERMOMETERS

Warranted Correct.

Miss Dora F. Hall

Parisian Hair Store

232 ESSEX STREET,

LAWRENCE.

Dealer in Hair Goods, Corsets, and Underwear.

Great reduction in prices in our hair dressing department. Hair dressed in the latest style, 30c; Shampoo, 30c. Singeing, 20c. Cutting, 10c. Curling, 10c. Ladies' and Gent's WIGS on hand and made to order; also a fine selected stock of Hair Switches, Water Frizzes, and Lisbon Waves. A large assortment of Character Wigs to let. The largest and best variety of Corsets in the city. Sole Agent for the Equipose Waist and Her Majesty's Corset. Stamping done to order at short notice.